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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Recovery Bill Is Restored

Europe Wonders About Debts

U. S. Moved by Dirigible Talk

Irish State Plans Arms Plant

Sun Spots Make No Weather

American Gobs Seek a Flair

THE Senate Finance Committee yields to the pressure of President Roosevelt and repairs the damage it had done to the industrial control section of the national recovery bill. The licensing clause, the "teeth" of the measure, is restored, and after a long, hard session the bill is sent to the Senate with recommendation for passage with but one feature opposed by the Administration, and this is expected to be stricken out in conference. Of the 12 who vote for the license clause 6 had helped strike it out, showing the strength of the President's influence. The upsetting of the Roosevelt economy program by adding $170,000,000 for veterans is less easy to overcome—If Congress resists, the White House is expected to appeal to the country over the radio.

* * *

Europe believes there is small prospect of the United States receiving any important part of war debts payments due June 15. Inquiry in debtor countries discloses that most of the smaller ones have no intention of paying anything, while those which express indecision are waiting for the lead of Britain and France. A considerable section of the British press urges default. Paris professes uncertainty, but is expected to default as in December. Many eyes turn toward Washington—Will some move from there yet save an unhappy situation?

* * *

American public opinion divides sharply on the wisdom of going on with military dirigibles. The damper cast by the loss of the Akron is largely offset by the strongly favorable recommendations to Congress of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and of Commander C. F. Rosendahl, navy expert, who once commanded the Akron and believes the fall and not the storm wrecked it. Rosendahl urges replacement of the Akron with a ship like the new Macon, reconditioning of the dismantled Los Angeles for training purposes, and building of a second schooling and experimental craft. The training proposal wins favor—Many believe that with plenty of highly trained men disaster should diminish to the vanishing point.

* * *

The Irish Free State prepares to set up a munitions factory of its own. President Eamon de Valera has not hesitated to voice dissatisfaction over the fact that the Free State's guns and ammunition have regularly been purchased from the United Kingdom. The Government, talking of a republic, is said to have made investigations through Frank Aiken, Minister of Defense, in European arms markets about equipment and the borrowing of munition workers to school the Irish. Having recently presided at Geneva and attacked armaments, President de Valera may be inspired to set a grand example—Maybe he'll build a purely temporary arms plant that won't outlast Paddy's pig.

* * *

Vancouver, B. C., hears wondrous things from the natural scientists in session at the Pacific Science Congress. Sun power may be the energy generally used in the future, says one speaker. At present sun rays are concentrated on a concave mirror with heat sufficient to bake bread. The North Pole is moving toward Greenland. The earth's crust on the Pacific coast is slowly rising, while the Atlantic coast feels no such uplift. A popular theory of years is shattered by Dr. W. S. Adams, director of Mount Wilson Observatory—Sun spots haven't a thing to do with the weather on this planet.

* * *

The American national debt increased during May to $21,835,385,981. This is the high point since August, 1919, when it reached above 26 billions from the 1¼ billions it had been before the United States entered the World War. During very recent years of lowered income and skyhigh spending the heavy reductions the Secretary of the Treasury had made in the total have been wiped out. The billion-dollar tax bill and the beer tax leave current income running far behind current expenses. Yet the nation's course is not an unsound one—It is financially able to do the philanthropic things it is doing.

* * *

The U. S. Navy sets out to give the enlisted men as much flair as some of the ships they man. A beginning is made with the blue winter uniform cap known the world over by its round, flat-topped crown. It will be replaced by a blue cap having the front bunched up and the sides and back drooping close to the head. Watch Jack Tar work a shape into that promising bonnet such as man milliner never envisaged. Then he will want a chance to do something with his white summer cap so unrakishly reminiscent of the nursery. A Marine can do as much with a sewing machine as with a machine gun—Why not let him evolve his own proper topper for stiffly starched first line defense?

League Decides Against Germany In Silesian Case

Jews Barred From Trade Entitled to Damages, Council Declares

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 6—The League of Nations Council has decided that Jews in Upper Silesia who have been discharged or prevented from practicing their trades and professions as a result of the Hitler Government's anti-Semitic campaign should be reinstated in their former positions without delay, and should be permitted to seek damages according to local procedure.

The decision was made this morning, when the Council took final action on the petition of Herr Franz Bernheim, German national of Jewish origin, formerly a resident in Gleiwitz.

All members of the Council concurred except the representatives of Germany and Italy, who abstained from voting. British, French, Polish, Czech, Norwegian and Spanish members spoke in support of the resolution, which was framed by Mr. Sean Lester of Ireland.

The German member, Herr Friedrich von Keller, insisted that the whole discussion was without useful purpose and refused to accept the unanimous opinion of three neutral legal experts that Herr Bernheim was qualified to petition the Council on behalf of the Silesian Jewish minority. The jurists found that the German anti-Jewish resolution was in conflict with the German-Polish minority treaty of 1922, granting protection to racial minorities in Upper Silesia.

Herr von Keller objected to the long speech of Dr. Stefan Osusky of Czechoslovakia because it went beyond the immediate question of the petition and contained general observations on the rights of minorities, Jews in particular. Dr. Osusky replied by saying, "It is never premature or useless to attempt to organize the defense of justice."

Dr. Chrisian L. Lange of Norway also drew criticism from Herr von Keller for saying that governments are too often inclined to place responsibility for incidents on subordinate officials. Dr. Lange replied that it was the duty of governments to keep officials informed on treaty obligations in minority areas.

The Council said farewell to its first Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond. This is the last session he will attend. There have been 73 sessions, and Sir Eric has been present at all meetings but three.

Boys' Work Shows Marked Increase During Past Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6—Notable increase in boys' work has been recorded in the past year, it was declared here by Mr. William E. Hall, president, at the twenty-seventh convention of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.

The movement, starting in Boston in 1906, has grown to a national organization embracing 135 cities in 38 states, he said. Registration of boys increased by 16,015 during the year, or at the rate of 1000 boys every 22 days, President Hall said, making his official report at the Stevens Hotel luncheon. Seven clubs were added, and three discontinued temporarily.

Stronger, better known and more potent than ever in its history is the boys' club movement today, Mr. Hall asserted. Boys have increasingly filtrated through the clubs into the national citizenry, he said. Its work is to be credited with "thousands of sane, clean, healthy, productive and constructively minded workmen and artisans whose pride in handicraft and achievement was first instilled in the boys' clubs."

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, director of education, reported that the clubs have a national membership of 249,000 boys, coming generally from the underprivileged areas of the large cities.

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Things Present

The architecture of the new Publishing House is discussed in simple terms in a special article with interesting illustrations.

After you have finished with your paper, why not mark the editorial "Commencement" and send it to some young person just leaving college?

This is the season when folks begin thinking about camps for the youngsters. There may be an idea or two for some communities in the story about a camp conducted by a city board of education, on the Progress in Education page.

Have you considered suiting the design of your fireplace to the type of your room? See "Beauty of Brick Fireplaces" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Perhaps you have had just the experience poetically recorded in "Emerson" on the Home Forum page.

Another Letter Puzzle awaits the puzzlers on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Of course you are keeping up with the articles in "Your New England Caravan" series, the third of which appears tomorrow.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, Come Play, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Completion of Four-Power Pact Assured by Action of France

Germany's Right to Arms Equality to Be Achieved Gradually, Reported Text Shows—Daladier to Head French Economic Delegation

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 6—The French Government today authorized M. Henry de Jouvenel, Ambassador to Rome, to initial the text of the four power pact. This official announcement is taken here to mean that approval of the agreement by which Britain, France, Italy and Germany undertake to collaborate in preserving the peace in Europe during 10 years will be finally affixed in Rome tonight by representatives of all four nations.

The text which received approval of the Cabinet here this morning is understood to conform to the French thesis that the equality of rights in armaments accorded to Germany is strictly theoretical and to be realized in fact only by gradual stages. It is further known to be so worded as to assure its operating only within the framework of existing treaties and the League of Nations. Despite these modifications in the original project, however, the Government's approval of the pact is considered here to be an event of great significance demonstrating the present Cabinet's determination to pursue a cautious but consistent policy of international coöperation.

Further indication of this intention and proof of the primary importance attached by France to the World Economic Conference is proved by official announcement here today that the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, will head the French delegation to the parley, which opens in London next week.

Broad outlines of the policy which is to guide French participation in the London conference were crystallized at the Cabinet meeting The essence of this policy which M Daladier is expected to submit to Parliament Friday is understood to be approximately as follows: The French Government welcomes wholeheartedly the opportunity of collaborating with other governments of the world in a joint effort to promote general economic recovery. France believes economic nationalism bears a large share of blame for the present stagnation in world trade and is desirous of seeking means of moderating this extreme protectionism.

But, as in the political realm, there are certain prerequisites of security and control which must precede the lowering of economic barriers. The first requirement is stabilization of currency and return to gold by the principal powers. The second is some radical adjustment of intergovernmental debts, since transfers of gold without a commercial counterpart would soon bring about a return of currency chaos.

North Pole Gets Nearer Greenland, Expert Declares

Use of Sun's Power as Energy Outlined at Pacific Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 6—The North Pole is moving toward Greenland and has been doing so for the past 40 years, according to Dr. B. Butteberg of the California Institute of Technology, who explained his theory to the Pacific Science Congress here yesterday. Dr. Butteberg went on to say that there is an uplift of a few millimeters a year at some parts of the Pacific Coast of Canada, although the Atlantic Coast is not affected.

Delegates showed particular interest in the paper of Dr. C. G. Abbot in which he showed the sun's power may supersede water power as a source of energy in the future if large scale development of a small plant at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., proves practical. Sun rays, according to Dr. Abbot, were concentrated on a concave mirror and the heat generated was sufficient to raise the temperature of a tank of oil sufficiently to bake bread.

Sunspots have been no influence on the weather on this planet is the belief of Dr. W. S. Adams, director of Mount Wilson University, Pasadena.

Japan Guards Forests

Japan is preserving a number of primeval forests as botanical natural monuments, the congress was informed by Dr. Monabu Miyoshi of Tokio Imperial University. Thirty-six of these forests have so far been preserved.

Recent development of the process of selective flotation and electrolytic treatment of zinc ores have produced profound changes in the United States zinc industry, according to Mrs. G. F. Loughlin and Mr. E. T. McKnight who presented a joint paper. These processes, they said, had made it possible to utilize ores so complex that previously they had been discarded.

Sun spots have a direct influence on radio reception, Mr. H. T. Stetson, director of the Perkins Observatory, Delaware, Ohio, told the congress.

Mr. Stetson said that radio intensities are more closely dependent upon the position of sun spots than upon general ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Seaweed Grown Artificially

Seaweed is now being grown artificially in Japan to meet growing industrial demands, according to Dr. K. Okamura. Not only is seaweed regarded as a favorite food, but a glue is manufactured from certain species, and it is also used as a substitute for starch in laundering. Seaweed, said Dr. Okamura, is also used in preparation of paper, leather and calcimines.

In Japan the lowly catfish may

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Cleveland to Hold Slums Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6—City Council, last night, passed a resolution calling a National Conference on Slum Clearance, to be held here July 6 and 7.

The resolution, introduced by Councilman Ernest J. Bohn, who began the agitation which resulted in passage of the Ohio Housing Act in January, authorizes the Mayor to invite representatives of all organizations in the country which are interested in housing of low income groups to the conference.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation already has been asked to "earmark" $25,000,000 to back a huge Cleveland housing project under the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

New York Fish Racket Charged; Wide Indictments

Three Trade Groups, 24 Corporations and 54 Persons Named

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Twenty-four corporations, 54 individuals, three trade associations and a local of the American Federation of Labor today stand indicted by a federal grand jury here, charged with conspiring to monopolize and restrain interstate trade in fresh-water fish. It is the most general indictment ever returned against the alleged racket in Fulton Fish Market.

This move brings to a point for effective action the evidence brought out by Judge Samuel Seabury in 1931 in his investigation of the office of District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain when, at the behest of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, he uncovered conditions obtaining in this market and essayed to show how wholesale intimidation through strong-arm methods had been practiced there in restraint of trade.

The market does a business of more than $5,000,000 a year.

Using for weapon the Sherman antitrust law, the Government charges the codefendants with employing terrorism to force retailers to buy at exorbitant prices, while shippers are made to accept unreasonably low prices. As the result of a three months' investigation, the Government is enabled in the indictment, which was handed up to Federal Judge John M. Woolsey, to list 20 alleged illegal practices, such as gangster assaults upon retailers who dared to deal with a concern outside the alleged trust, the damaging of motor vehicles, the dumping of fish while in transit and cutting off electric current.

Seven persons are named as agents of the indicted labor organization, local 594 of the Fish Workers Union of Greater New York and vicinity.

The three trade associations are the Fish Credit Association, whose membership includes the 24 indicted corporations; the Bronx and Upper Manhattan Fish Dealers Association, and the Brooklyn Fish Dealers Association.

The corporations named are the Acme Fish Company, Begloff Fish Company, Delta Fish Company, Charles Lyons Company, Eagle Fish Company, Empire State Fish Company, Finlay Fish Company, Globe Fish Company, Johnson Fish Company, Keystone Fish Company, Lakeside Fish Company, Lay Fish Company, Majestic Fish Company, Mischler Fish Corporation, T. W. Mitchell Company, Pioneer Fish Corporation, Port Clinton Fish Company, Post Fish Company of New York, Reliable Fish Company, Star Fish Company, State Fish Company, Western Fish Company, J. Leibner & Co. and the Unity Fish Company.

California Parks To Pay for Upkeep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Plans for the establishing of a system of fees among the California state parks in order to relieve the Commonwealth of a growing burden of expense are understood to be seriously considered, although the State Park Commission has not yet expressed an opinion in the matter. Use of the parks is free at the present time.

During the past decade, the trend of expenditures for the supervision and maintenance of the park system has been sharply upward, rising from $36,717 for the biennium 1923-25 to $158,215 for the biennium 1931-33. These amounts did not include bond interest or capital expenditures.

By installing a fee system for the parks, definite relief might be given the taxpayer without working a hardship upon those who use the parks, it is held.

Mattern Streaks Way Into Siberia, Landing at Omsk

Makes 120 Miles an Hour During 1450-Mile Hop From Moscow

OMSK, Siberia, June 6 (AP)—James J. Mattern landed here at 1:35 p. m. today (Moscow time)—5:35 a. m., E. S. T.,—from Moscow.

Omsk is 1450 miles from Moscow. The American round-the-world flier left the Soviet capital at 1:14 a. m. (5:14 p. m., Monday, E. S. T.).

His time for this leg of his journey was 12 hours, 21 minutes, averaging therefore about 120 miles an hour.

Omsk, a modern city of about 115,000 population, is situated in the midst of a treeless steppe, on the right bank of the Irtysh River. Its altitude is 285 feet.

Mattern Makes Plans For Overnight Stop

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern, American round-the-world flier, plans to remain in Omsk until tomorrow, dispatches received here said today. The reason for this decision was not explained.

Sixty hours and 54 minutes after he left New York he pointed the nose of his plane toward Omsk. He disclosed an ingenious arrangement for catching cat naps while in the air.

"I fixed rubber bands to the stick from the compass rack, allowing sufficient margin to provide for a slight drift to the right," he explained.

"Then I crossed my legs and with my right foot put a slight pressure on the left rudder, which equalized the drift and kept the plane on an even course.

"That's how I got my cat naps."

Two more long water hops remain before him—the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea—after leaving Khabarovsk, a town near the Japan Sea, just east of Manchuria.

His main purpose, he said, is to set a globe solo record, but he wants nevertheless to break the record of Post and Gatty of eight days, 15 hours, and 51 minutes.

Flier Loses Advantage By Fourth Landing

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern reached Omsk, Siberia, today with a 54-minute lead on the Post-Gatty record up to that point, but lost this advantage when he

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Six Army Air Corps Officers Qualify For Instrument Landing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—A group of Army Air Corps officers compose the first class of aviators ever to be qualified as "instrument landing pilots."

The officers recently finished their course at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Sitting in covered cockpits which exclude all vision of outside surroundings, they learned to take off, fly around and land successfully by just watching instruments.

The graduation of this class, officers of the air corps point out, marks the second definite step in advancement for the "instrument landing" system, which was developed by the material division and by the aid of which the first solo instrument flights and landings in history were accomplished in May, 1932.

The class was composed of Maj. F. H. Coleman, First Lieutenants G. V. Holloman, S. E. Prudhomme, R. J. Minty, Charles D. McAllister and Second Lieut. L. F. Harman. The chief instructor was Capt. Albert F Hegenberger, well known for the part he played as avigator in his famous transpacific flight with Capt. Lester J. Maitland from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu, Hawaii, in May, 1927.

The first class was somewhat in the nature of an experiment because the army wanted to learn the average number of hours required for a pilot to become proficient in the "blind" landing system. An average of less than 12 practice hours each enabled all members of the class to meet the final test successfully. This included five perfect demonstration landings, with three in succession.

Electricity Rates Hinged on Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6—Declaring that 27½ cents out of every dollar of operating income of electric light and power companies went for taxes in 1932, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, president of the Edison Electric Institute, told its members here yesterday that taxes would have to stop going up before utility rates could be expected to fall any further.

The institute, which is the successor of the National Electric Light Association, is holding its first annual convention here this week in order that members may see the electrical exhibits at a Century of Progress exposition.

Defending current electric rates, Mr. Cortelyou said that they now stand at 35 per cent below the prewar level and that the average family pays only seven cents a day for its electric service. "We are told," he said, "that rates have not come down in proportion to the fall in commodity prices since 1929. The reply to that is that they have not come down because they never went up."

Indian Tradition Persists In Names of New England's Cities, Streams, Mountains

Many of Famous Highways in Several States Are Old Trails Where the Red Men Trod Centuries Ago—Tribes Making Final Stand

Your New England Caravan
Second of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who travels New England highways follows Indian trails.

Inland from the sea they lead—some through the valleys, some clinging to the shoulders of the hills, some following sequestered ways, but all seeking easy passes through the mountains.

Coastwise, too, they go—weaving among the sand dunes, circling marshy meadows, striking boldly along the headlands; seeking out white sand beaches, pausing at mussel beds, penetrating spruce forests, deploying at white birch stands, flint beds, shell fisheries, clay banks—and always progressing by the most logical routes.

Officials of New England automobile associations point out to tourists that the popular Mohawk Trail Highway, for instance, which officially connects Greenfield with North Adams—and unofficially reaches farther to join Springfield and Boston in Massachusetts with Bennington in Vermont and Albany in New York—follows practically the same pathway trodden by Indians of the Five Nations in their peripatetic journeys between the Hudson River and the Connecticut Valley. The Taconic Trail, too, rising by such easy gradients over Petersburg Mountain, merely improves on the levels trodden out by Indian moccasins.

Likewise the Jacob's Ladder Trail, winding through the Berkshires of southwestern Massachusetts; the Theodore Roosevelt Highway, following the game trails of the Algonquin tribes from Portland, Maine, up through the steep notches of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; the Daniel Webster Highway, sweeping north from Boston nearly to the Canadian border, touching from time to time trails used by marauding bands from the north to take away white captives during the Indian wars; the Ethan Allen Trail on the western slopes of the Green Mountains, which look down on Lake Champlain, obliterating many stretches of the ancient paths converging at the chert quarry near St. Albans, Vermont, where many Indians went for their supplies of flintlike weapons and utensils. All these and many more

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Senate Group Seeks to Widen Morgan Inquiry

Committee Asks for More Power as Van Sweringen Resumes Stand

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Senate committee investigating J. P. Morgan & Co., decided today to ask additional power to inquire into stock transactions of the firm's members as affecting their income tax returns.

In a two-hour closed session, it was agreed not at present to go into the income tax matters pressed by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel.

The committee adopted a resolution to go ahead with other phases of the inquiry while a subcommittee drafts a proposal enlarging its powers, to be presented to the Senate.

The resolution was offered by Senator Charles Glass (D.), Virginia, and the chairman, Mr. Norman V. Fletcher, said it was supported by Mr. Pecora. It reads:

It is the sense of this committee that it should inquire into the practices of buying and selling securities as such business may affect the taxing powers of the Government; but inasmuch as the legal right of the committee to proceed along this line of inquiry is challenged, the committee should proceed immediately with railroad, public utility and other phases of the investigations and the subcommittee charged with the investigation be directed to report a resolution enlarging the powers of the committee as soon as possible. In such manner as may be deemed necessary to enable it to inquire into the above practices.

The counsel for the inquiry has sought especially to bring out income tax reducing transactions carried through by Mr. Thomas S. Lamont, Mr. William Ewing and Mr. Harold Stanley of the Morgan partnership.

Mr. Fletcher would not disclose the vote by which the resolution was adopted, but it was reported by committee members to have been 11 to 6.

The investigators resumed their inquiry into the Morgan Company at 12:15 p. m., with Mr. O. P Van Sweringen again testifying.

In the Senate, meanwhile, a Republican, Senator Arthur A.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

New Hampshire Gold Shown in Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 6—Specimens of gold from the hills in the region of the Ammonusuc River in the White Mountain region were produced as exhibits at the annual meeting here of the New Hampshire Academy of Science. The exhibit was made possible by Dr. H. M. Bannerman of Dartmouth College.

Early in the present century the mills in the vicinity of Lyman built after the Civil War were reopened and continued in operation until 1923, when the area was reëxamined. Recent prospecting by Dr. Bannerman has led to the conclusion that the value of the gold deposit in the Ammonusuc valley would remain uncertain until more prospecting was completed.

Officers chosen for the ensuing year included Mr. Samuel P. Hunt of Manchester, president; Mr. Harry E. Shaw of Exeter, vice-president; Mr. Thaddeus G. Phillips of New Hampshire University, secretary-treasurer. Dr. C. G. Brooks, director of the Blue Hill Observatory in Boston, recommended that the Mount Washington observatory be continued and cited many of the uses already made of the records obtained by the observers stationed there since last December.

Lowell Addresses M. I. T. Graduates At Commencement

Degrees and Diplomas Won by 625 at Ceremony; Senior Ball at Hotel

Led by Chief Marshal Alexander Macomber, the 445 members of the class of 1933, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, filed into Symphony Hall to receive their degrees today. They were the bachelors of science, of whom 22 received degrees in architecture. The advanced degrees awarded included 10 doctors of philosophy, 17 doctors of science, 146 masters of science, and seven masters of science in architecture. Among the students receiving degrees were 12 girls.

At just after 11 o'clock Mr. Macomber made the traditional announcement opening the sixty-sixth graduation exercises. The Rev. Dan H. Fenn of the First Church in Chestnut Hill then made the invocation. Following the invocation Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Technology, introduced Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, whose commencement address was heard by thousands of Technology and Harvard alumni in a nation-wide radiocast.

Dr. Lowell's subject for the commencement address was "Examination in the Educational Process." He stressed the importance of considering examinations as a vital factor in the process of education.

Art in Solving Problems

"The end sought by education," Dr. Lowell said, "is enlarging and refining the mind of the student, inducing keen perception, correct reasoning, and above all an appetite for knowledge and thought for their own sake which will not vanish, but once acquired is well-nigh insatiate, unquenchable and capable of being turned in many directions. Examinations consciously treated as part of the educational process are more likely to promote that purpose."

Dr. Lowell impressed upon the graduates that the great art in life lies less in solving problems than in discovering the problems.

Dr. Compton announced the winners of the Stratton prizes, final competition for which was held yesterday. Mr. Maxwell D. Millard, Morristown, N. J., a student in electrical engineering, received first prize for a technical paper on "The Photo-Electric Cell." Second prize was given to Mr. Robert L. Kengett, a junior, of Newton, Mass., whose paper discussed the "Wireless Transmission of Power." Mr. Raymond P. Holland Jr. Scarsdale, N. Y., won third prize for a paper on "Wings."

Dr. Compton Gives Advice

In his address to the graduates, Dr. Compton said: "There is no doubt that technical matters are becoming of greater and greater significance in our civilization, and in fact are the distinguishing feature of it. In other words, persons have come to know more about the laws of nature and are learning how to take advantage of this knowledge.

"I should say that a technically-trained man is one who has the knowledge, the training and the insight to deal with the affairs of our modern civilization. This is the type of training which we have tried to give you . . . all in lines which are of the utmost importance in our modern society.

"Consequently, we need make no apology for turning you out into the world and you need have no fear lest you have no valuable contribution to make to it. Some of you will find your places quickly and more successfully than others, but there is no doubt about the need or the opportunity."

Commencement exercises draw to a close this afternoon with a reception in Walker Memorial, given by Dr. and Mrs. Compton for the garduates and their friends. The Senior Prom, final event of the graduates' program, will be held tonight at the Hotel Bradford.

Roosevelt Sees Trail Clearing For Programs

Recovery and Budget Held Major Problems of President

Realigns Party Forces

Blocks Interests to Force Congress to Recant After Insurgent Bolt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—As the first phase of the Roosevelt Administration draws to a close, the Chief Executive appears to be slowly winning his objectives from rebellious elements in Congress, with the biggest fight of his presidency, thus far still before him.

The special session, up till now, has represented the emergency phase of the Roosevelt Administration. It has been a period chiefly notable for putting tremendous power in the hands of the President. The next phase will necessarily be the utilization of those powers.

But now the special session appears to be coming to its end. Despite Mr. Roosevelt's threat to keep Congress here all summer if necessary, most observers do not expect any such result.

The prospect is that Congress will soon be on its way home, and that Mr. Roosevelt will be free this summer and fall to consolidate his domestic position; to nourish the business recovery that has shown itself, and to give his attention to European and to world matters.

Veterans in Drive

Meanwhile two major battles still confront Mr. Roosevelt in Congress. First is the enactment of the kind of an industrial control bill that he wants—and in this he has won his first great victory in the Senate; second is the question of the balanced budget—and here he is confronted with a new drive in the interests of the veterans.

These two questions are not likely to be limited to any single period of the Roosevelt Administration. They are likely to run right through it, and through succeeding administrations, for they are fundamental issues which cannot be disposed of by any single act or measure in Congress.

The industrial control bill represents the first step in a new approach to the Government's relationship with industry. The new bill may be said to center on one point: It gives authorization to the President to present this alternative to private business—either put your own house in order, or we, the Government, will do it for you.

Naturally, this proposal has created anxiety in the business world. That explains the hurried meeting here of the National Manufacturers' Association representatives last week. It also explains why the Senate Finance Committee suddenly knocked out the licensing feature of the bill which gave the President the whip hand over recalcitrant industry.

Business Tries Coup

Big business is one of the most potent political factors in America today; possibly, when all is said and done, it is the most powerful factor. It was to this voice that the Senate Finance Committee listened in its action on the licensing feature.

But then Mr. Roosevelt intervened and yesterday the committee reversed itself 12 to 6 and restored the licensing feature. So far the President has won his battle in this particular phase of his twin problems.

Victory in the other battle, on behalf of the balanced budget, is yet uncertain. Here again the issue is a basic one and here again the necessity for far-reaching actions appears at first glance to run counter to the personal interests of a powerful political bloc.

Instead of big business, in this second instance it is the organized veterans. Already the mail pouches of congressmen are stuffed with their demands. But Mr. Roosevelt has made the choice plain. Either Congress must pass his veterans' pay cuts, or else devise means for raising an additional $170,000,000 or more in taxes, at an individual cost of $1.25 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Economy Threatened

There is one primary similarity between the issue of industrial control and the issue of the balanced budget. Neither of them will be decided by any single vote. Many people hoped the veterans matter had been settled once and for all in the original Roosevelt Economy Act. But now it has bobbed up again.

It will continue to bob up all through this Administration, the next and the next. No single battle will ever settle the question of the balanced budget—it must be constantly refought.

And so with the new policy of control over industry. If the public really wants this new control, its imposition must be a continuing matter. There will be ups and downs in the controversy and first one point of view will win and then the other. The final result will be settled by the will and the determination of the general public.

With the all-important licensing feature restored at the insistence of President Roosevelt, the great industrial recovery-public works bill was reported to the Senate today in almost its original form. Under an agreement between party leaders, debate will begin tomorrow in a

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Mitchell Says He Re-Bought Stock To Miss Gift Tax

Collateral to J. P. Morgan Soaked Up Wealth, He Tells Jury

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank, today told a jury in the Federal Court here that he repurchased from Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, his wife, in March, 1932, the 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock he sold her in 1929 mainly because legal counsellors warned him that if the proposed federal gift tax legislation went through, his affairs would become even more complicated than they were at that time.

Mr. Mitchell is on trial before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard and a jury on Government charges of income tax evasions, totaling $858,429 in 1929 and 1930.

On the witness stand yesterday Mr. Mitchell explained to the jury, at the request of Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, how his affairs had become involved, following his voluntarily pledging his personal resources with J. P. Morgan & Co., in late October, 1929, against a loan to buy a large block of stock of National City Bank and bolster up the interests of that institution.

When he found in October, 1931, that, although he had delivered practically all the collateral he possessed to J. P. Morgan & Co. to secure the loan and found that it was still under-collateralized, he became very much disturbed at the situation, Mr. Mitchell said in his testimony today.

Mortgaged Estate

About March, 1931, except for "a few odds and ends" of stock that were practically valueless, he had turned over to J. P. Morgan & Co. all his collateral and had even given them a large mortgage against his estate, he said.

Late in 1931, Mr. Mitchell said, he discussed his position with Mr. Gordon Rentschler, president of the National City Bank, and Mr. H. B. Baker, president of National City Company and a member of the company's legal department.

"I told these gentlemen I was greatly embarrassed by being the head of the National City Bank and having under margin a loan from J. P. Morgan & Co., and the way out was not being clear to me," Mr. Mitchell continued.

"I told them I felt that, because of the circumstances that brought about the situation, I thought consideration ought at least to be given to the question of some way of repairing the status of the loan, provided there was any equity, and asked them to give the matter consideration.

"Mr. Baker said he felt it was partly his fault that the 18,300 shares had not been taken up promptly through the National City Company sale.

"Mr Rentschler was very sympathetic with the situation because he had known of it from the outset."

Told to "Report" Speeches

Here Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, rose to object that the witness was giving his conclusions of what was said instead of reporting the conversation. Having been instructed by his counsel not to indulge in conclusions, but to repeat what was actually said during the conversations Mr. Mitchell continued:

"Mr. Rentschler said he felt the subject should be reviewed and he considered that I certainly had equity."

It was at about this involved stage of Mr. Mitchell's efforts to straighten out his affairs that a member of the legal staff of the National City Company approached him and advised that he call in outside counsel. Mr. Mitchell said he turned all the facts in the situation over to Mr. Paul D. Cravath, whom he had known many years, and to Mr. Robert T. Swaine, a partner of Mr. Cravath.

"I made a complete revelation of all the facts regarding the original purchase, the sale to Mrs. Mitchell and the stocks of the Morgan loan and of Mrs. Mitchell's embarrassment and my embarrassment," he continued.

Later, a member of the company's legal staff advised him to consider "forgiving" the debt which Mrs. Mitchell owed him on account of her purchase of the 18,300 shares, because of the proposed gift tax legislation, Mr. Mitchell said.

Told to Buy Stock

"'I have been thinking about Mrs. Mitchell's situation and the debt which she owes you, which is far and away beyond her means to meet,' he said to me," Mr. Mitchell continued. "'If the time were ever to come where you were to forgive that debt and that gift tax legislation had been passed, your affairs would become further complicated than they are at present.'"

"I asked him to look into the situation. Later Mr. Swaine came to me and said he had had a talk about the matter and that he had concluded that it was in my interest that I should repurchase this 18,300 shares of stock sold to Mrs. Mitchell in 1929 at the price I had sold the stock to her, thus bringing about the foregiveness of the debt.

"Shortly after Mr. Swaine sent to my office drafts of letters and a bill of sale, which he suggested be executed as between myself and Mrs. Mitchell, evidencing this purchase. The prices and terms were entirely of his suggestion."

Harriman Arraigned; Trial Set for June 19

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—The case of Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, president of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, charged with making false entries on the books of his institution, was set for June 19 by Judge Henry W. Goddard of the Federal Court here today, and Mr. Harriman continued in $25,000 bail.

Mr. Harriman, when he was arraigned today on a second indictment charging him with false entries on the books of his bank, pleaded not guilty. A similar plea was made by Mr. Albert M. Austin, a vice-president of the bank, also indicted for causing false entries to be made on the books of the bank. His bail was set at $5000 with trial on June 19.

Beaches to Open June 15

Boston's municipal beaches will be opened officially on June 15, according to Mr. William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission. At that time the bathhouses will be opened and lifeguards stationed. At present persons bringing their own towels and bathing suits may enter the water. The beaches to be opened are at L Street, the Head House, Columbus Park, South Boston; Savin Hill, Freeport Street, Tenean Beach, Dorchester; Dewey Beach, Charlestown, and World War Memorial Park, East Boston.

Overseas Imports Increase

Overseas merchandise continues to come to this port in larger volume than a year ago. Value of imports for the week ending June 3, for immediate consumption, was $1,192,774, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, today. Corresponding figures a year ago were $1,042,707.

Tonight at the Pops

"National Emblem," March ..... Bagley
"Le Roi d'Ys," Overture ..... Lalo
"Narcissus" ..... Nevin-Herbert
"La Source," Ballet Suite ..... Delibes
"Night in Seville," Spanish Rhapsody ..... Albeniz
Largo ..... Handel
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
"Mlle. Modiste," Selection ..... Herbert
Serenade ..... Toselli
"Tannhäuser," Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg ..... Wagner

June 17 a Holiday? Haven't We Enough? Trade Head Insists

Boston has more holidays than any other city of its size in the United States, said Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in commenting today on the bill now in the Legislature to put the question of making June 17 a legal holiday to the voters in a referendum.

Merchants of Boston oppose making another legal holiday in this State and Mr. Bloomfield points out that Massachusetts has 11 holidays counting Bunker Hill Day, June 17. He said that New York and San Francisco have seven holidays a year; St. Louis, five and one-half; and the following have six: Detroit, St. Paul, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles.

"On June 17," said Mr. Bloomfield, "the Boston Stock Exchange has to be open because of New York. All banks are open and will have to continue being open on that day even if Bunker Hill Day is made a legal holiday for Boston. All automobile sales rooms, department stores, theaters, and restaurants are open.

"To make June 17 a legal holiday would seriously hamper business, which needs all the help it can get to bring about conditions enabling the unemployed to be absorbed by industry."

Events Tonight

Boston University senior week: College of liberal arts, banquet, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 6:30; college of practical arts and letters, banquet, Weber Duck Inn, Wrentham, 7.

Senior promenade, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hotel Bradford, 8.

Andover Newton Theological School commencement week: Andover trustees' supper for alumni, 5:30; address by the Rev. Dr. Carl S. Patton, 7:45.

Annual graduation concert, Longy School of Music; commencement address by Miss Minna Franziska Holl, director, school building, 44 Church Street, 8:15.

Presentation of musical comedy by Jewish War Veterans of Boston, Memorial High School, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston University senior week: College of practical arts and letters, picnic, Hotel Mayflower, Manomet Point, Plymouth, leave college by private car, 9; college of liberal arts, class day, William E. Nickerson Recreation Field, Riverside, 2:30.

All-day outing, New England Section, Society of Automotive Engineers, 100-mile sail, starting at Central Wharf, 8.

Commencement day, Andover Newton Theological School: Graduation exercises, address by Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, Baptist Church, 10; trustees' luncheon, Newton Centre Woman's Club, 12:30; reception by Dr. Everett C. Herrick, president, and Mrs. Herrick and Dean and Mrs. Dabney, home of Dr. Herrick, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Japan," 10; lecture on "Trees of Olmstead Park," 11 and 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Egyptian art, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Recital by Miss Anne Gulick Faelten, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of United States District Court for Massachusetts on "Federal Jurisprudence," Hotel Statler, 12:15; luncheon, women of the Rotary, 12:15.

Fourth in series of "Six Evenings with the Arts," benefit nursery school of Robert Gould Shaw House, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Annual strawberry festival of Roxbury Ladies' Aid and Fuel Society, Mishkan Tefila Auditorium, Seaver Street, Roxbury, 1:30.

Annual all-day picnic, Sisterhood of Temple Israel, Dufton Manor, Atlantic Avenue, Clifton, all day.

Outing, University Club Golf Club, Blue Hill Country Club, all day.

Damon Hall Junior College Commencement: Class day exercises, 10; graduation exercises, Commencement speaker, Mr. Edward Weeks, editor-in-chief of the Atlantic Monthly Press, college, Newton, 11.

Iris, rhododendron and Azalia exhibition, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society and American Iris Society, Horticultural Hall, 2 to 9, through Thursday.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books. "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardinar.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Treasure Room, exhibition of books, June 5 to 12; Exhibition Room, display of Printing for Commerce and books, June 5—25.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 5—16.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions; Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

For further information see Monday's Monitor.

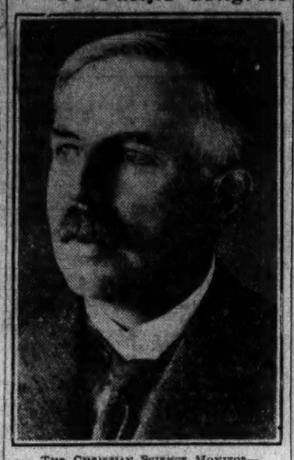
Roosevelt Appoints Lorton

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday appointed Mr. Eugene Lorton of Tulsa, Okla., as a member of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada, succeeding the late Porter J. McCumber.

Roosevelt Signs Job Bill

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed the Wagner bill establishing a national employment system under the Department of Labor.

Talks From London To Pacific Congress



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood
LORD RUTHERFORD

North Pole Moving Toward Greenland?

(Continued from Page 1)

be used to give warnings of impending earthquakes. Such is the assertion of Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, of the Japanese imperial university, one of Japan's delegates to the Congress.

Existence of a phantom island off the coast of Japan was reported to the Congress by Dr. Sinkiti Ogura of the Japanese Navy's hydrographic department, who said that the island had been formed by submarine eruptions in November, 1904. Although the island grew to three miles in circumferences and a height of 460 feet within a year of its appearance, the land vanished three months later.

Old colleagues talked to each other over 7000 miles of wire and wireless between Vancouver and London yesterday.

Seated in his study in Cambridge University, Lord Rutherford, distinguished British natural scientist, chatted with Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the congress, who listened with other delegates to the distant voice and took part in a two-way conversation. In his address to the congress, Lord Rutherford reminded his hearers that more than 150 years ago the Royal Society of Great Britain had demonstrated its interest in research in "the great western ocean" by sending forth Captain Cook on his great voyage of exploration.

Lord Rutherford's voice brought a hearty greeting to his brethren, emphasizing the importance of strengthening the ties between men of different races and creeds.

Boston Chamber Acts on Pensions

Placing the Boston Chamber of Commerce on record as opposing the Connally amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the chamber, said today that nothing had occurred to warrant curtailment of the authority granted to the President under the bill to deal with veterans' benefits.

In a telegram sent to all Massachusetts members of Congress today, Mr. Snyder said that the second big issue is whether the nation can meet the added tax burden.

"We are confident that the President will correct injustices, having already indicated his disposition to do so," Mr. Snyder wired the legislators. "The Connally amendment goes to far in liberalization, with great injustice to all citizens who will have to pay the cost. As to new taxes no one can deny the present burden exceeds the capacity to pay, so that any added burden for an unnecessary purpose is unthinkable. Under these circumstances adoption of this amendment seems indefensible."

Reëxaminations Voted For Boston Teachers

Examinations will be required in the future of all Boston school teachers who retire voluntarily and then seek to reënter the service under the six-year limitation rule, under a resolution adopted unanimously by the Boston School Committee last night. Thus these teachers will have to reënter the same as first ratings. Teachers who retired this year are exempt, through an amendment offered by Mr. William Arthur Reilly, committee chairman.

The committee reëlected Mr. Michael H. Corcoran, a member of the Permanent School Pension Fund, for a term of five years. It also authorized Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, to assign teachers to the various health units. Several playground teachers were appointed.

German Jew Deprived Of Opera Leadership

BERLIN, June 6 (AP)—Herr Otto Klemperer, a Jew, has been dismissed from his post as musical general director of the State Opera. Herr Klemperer's contract normally would have expired in 1937.

He conducted one season in New York and two seasons in Buenos Aires, and had been engaged by Los Angeles for a five months' period in 1934. He is moving to Switzerland.

Ben Lindsey Loses Appeal

DENVER, Colo., June 6 (AP)—Mr. Ben B. Lindsey, former Denver juvenile judge, yesterday lost his appeal for reinstatement to the bar of Colorado, won a possible reentry through the door of apology and promptly slammed that door shut in the faces of the Colorado Supreme Court. With two justices dissenting, the Supreme Court rules that Mr. Lindsey could not be reinstated until he had apologized for statements concerning the court in a book he wrote after his disbarment. With characteristic decision the fiery "little judge" declared in Los Angeles that he would never apologize, and charged anew that the disbarment was a greater reflection on the court than himself.

Anti-War Committee Commends Douglas On Curb of War Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Approval of the efforts of Mr. Lewis A. Douglas, Director of the Federal Budget, "to curb the rising cost of maintenance of war organizations by our Federal Government," was expressed in a letter sent to Mr. Douglas yesterday by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman, and Miss Ruth Morgan, administrative chairman, representing the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Eleven national women's organizations with a combined membership of more than 3,000,000 sponsor the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and their interest in peaceful means to settle international disputes was indicated by the statement in the letter that "the endorsement of the Pact of Paris by practically all the nations of the world should make it unnecessary to subject the taxpayer to the heavy burden of paying for preparations for future wars."

The meeting of the committee launched educational round-table discussions at which groups of 10 or 15 women in various parts of the country will talk over economic factors in war and peace. Representatives from these local meetings in turn will attend state round tables, and the findings of these will be presented at the next conference of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in January at Washington.

Newfoundland Jobless Riot; Police Called

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 6 (AP)—Forty policemen were put aboard the steamer Argyle today en route to Little Catalina, where unemployed men were reported pillaging stores.

A message asking for assistance said trouble developed when the jobless were required to work for the dole. They protested that they had to walk six miles to report for work, and they refused to comply with the order. According to information reaching here the men took only enough provisions from the stores to provide for their families.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly with showers tonight; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly easterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers and thundershowers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northwest winds over north portion and moderate southwest and west winds over south portion, and partly overcast weather possibly with showers over south portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	82	Montreal	64	80
Bismarck	60	92	Nantucket	58	70
Boston	68	85	New Orleans	78	90
Buffalo	66	72	New York	66	86
Calgary	44	60	Norfolk, Va.	76	92
Charleston	80	98	North Platte	68	86
Chicago	74	84	Philadelphia	72	88
Cincinnati	72	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	90	94
Denver	66	88	Pittsburgh	70	84
Eastport, Me.	52	64	Portland, Me.	62	78
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	82	94
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	80	96
7 p.m. June 5	74		St. Paul	76	92
Helena, Mont.	44	70	Salt Lake City	62	
Huron, S. D.	74	98	San Francisco	52	54
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	80
Kansas City	80	96	Seattle	50	64
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	76	92
Memphis	76	88	Wichita, Kan.	74	110
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Williston, N.D.	54	84

A—9 a. m. June 6.
B—Maximum May 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:26 p. m. Wednesday 11:05 a. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

Canadian Pacific Railway

MONTREAL, June 6—Gross revenues of Canadian Pacific Railway during the 10-day period ended May 31 totaled $2,813,000, compared with $2,932,000 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $119,000.

Monitor News on Air 45 Minutes Later

BEGINNING Tuesday, June 6, the morning radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., E. D. T., from Stations WBZ, WBZA and shortwave station W1XAZ, instead of 11:45 a. m. as formerly.

The regular evening radiocast will continue as before from 6:00 to 6:15 p. m., over Station WHDH.

Senate Group Seeks Wider Morgan Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

Robinson — of Indiana — demanded that the investigation be pushed "full steam ahead and bring out all the rottenness in the international bankers."

Attempts are being made to "hamstring" it, he said, and was told shortly about the resolution that had been adopted by the committee to look into income tax returns. It "would satisfy" Senator Robinson, said Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut.

Senator Robinson also demanded that Secretary Woodin be impeached if he does not resign or is not removed by the President.

His attack was in connection with Mr. Woodin's name being on several of the Morgan selected customer lists for bargain purchases of stock in 1929, before Mr. Woodin was in public life.

As the Morgan inquiry was resumed Mr. Fletcher read the resolution adopted by the committee. Mr. Morgan rose to his feet and leaned forward to hear it. Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell, a partner, also rose, as did several others in the group.

Mr. Pecora then put into the record a map showing the Van Sweringen lines. He referred to an advance by the Vaness Company—a security holding company of the Van Sweringens—to the Nickel Plate Securities Company of $1,700,000 in 1923. Testimony yesterday showed the $1,700,000 was used to buy 3000 shares of C. & O. stock.

"The money was paid in reduction of an open account existing between these two companies," Mr. Van Sweringen said.

Harvard Choir to Give Concert at Art Museum

Harvard University Chapel Choir will give a free concert at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow night beginning at 8 o'clock. Doors will open at 7, and all the galleries and period rooms will be illuminated until 11 o'clock.

The chapel choir, best known for its concerts in the Harvard Chapel at Christmas time, and for its contributions to symphony concerts, will give a program of sacred music by Bach, Palestrina, Händel, and and other composers. Seats will be provided in the galleries adjoining the rotunda on the steps of the great stairway.

Jones & Laughlin Gets Order

PITTSBURGH, June 6—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has been awarded contract for construction of a fleet of eight steel barges by the Campbell Transportation Company of Pittsburgh.

Publicity Urged For Prevention Of Plant Vandalism

Better Protection of Gardens and Woods Sought by Flower Lovers

Greater publicity is needed throughout New England to protect the gardens and woods from vandalism and plundering, through ignorance of the value of plants, according to Mr. Harold S. Ross, vice-president of the firm of Joseph Breck & Sons Corporation.

Thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been caused to both public and private property during the last six months, Mr. Ross said. At Christmas time blue spruces and costly evergreen, lawn trees, assessed at from $75 to $100, on private estates, were ruined by persons who cut off their tops, leaving stumps from 8 to 12 feet high. Early in the spring shrubs were stolen from gardens and rhododendrons from cemeteries.

On Sunday, May 7, visitors to the Arnold Arboretum raided a large field of daffodils, pulled up the flowers, and left the land looking like the site of a circus the morning after, Mr. Ross continued. During the following week tulips and other plants were removed, in their entirety, from the Boston Public Garden.

Only through constant vigilance of the police, Mr. Ross said, could the flowers at the spring show, in the Mechanics Building, be kept out of the clutches of vandals.

The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, Incorporated, is untiringly active in its efforts to educate both adults and children not to pull up the rapidly disappearing wild flowers of the rarer species in the woods and countryside. In Essex County alone, it is estimated, the Mayflower has disappeared from 30 towns.

Individuals, organizations and communities are urged to improve the appearance of home grounds, filling stations, tourist camps, roadside stands, industrial plants and other points. Motorists as well as pedestrians are urged to keep in mind the desirability of contributing to the general beauty of the out-of-doors instead of detracting from it. The beneficial effect, it is pointed out, will be far-reaching.

Athletic Property Tax Vetoed by Gov. Cross

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—A bill to tax athletic property of educational institutions, when such property is located outside the community in which the institution carries on its main activities, has been vetoed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The measure was termed "unsound in principle and discriminatory in practice" by the Governor, who is a former dean of the Yale Graduate School. It had been criticized by President James Rowland Angell of Yale.

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Argentine Trade Told to Maintain British Compact

President Justo Defends Commercial Agreement as Essential Step

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 6 (By U. P.)—A blunt intimation that manufacturers in Argentina would not be allowed to hinder the new commercial policy initiated by the Anglo-Argentine trade accord was contained in President Justo's speech June 3 at a banquet at the Chamber of Commerce in honor of Vice-President Roca who successfully negotiated the new pact.

"Despite the pressure of these interests this policy will be carried on," President Justo declared, pointing out that the federal budget has now been balanced by new sources of revenues eliminating previous heavy dependence upon customs receipts.

President Justo declared that the Anglo-Argentine accord was the "first important step toward a new international commercial policy which Argentina necessarily began by seeking an understanding with Great Britain, whose large investments in Argentine contributed especially to the country's development."

Although Argentine exports to Great Britain are greater than British exports to this country, he said, it should be remembered that "British capital of between £500,000,000 and £600,000,000 in Argentina is mainly invested in agriculture and cattle breeding." Fifty per cent of British imports, he revealed, enter duty free and British ships handle most of the trade.

The Chief Executive strongly criticized the interests attempting to hinder Argentina's new trade policy which, commercial circles believe, involves the granting of lower tariffs to British goods in accordance with the new treaty.

"It should be remembered that the common good necessitates relative sacrifices by some private interests," the President said. "Antagonistic interests exist in every national economy. Every policy benefits some and harms others. The state will attempt to conciliate, but it should be understood that it is not the state's duty to please everyone but to attend to the collective good. The new policy will be carried out with the hope that Congress will collaborate."

All countries, President Justo stated in conclusion, must recognize interdependence as necessary for their well-being.

"We are anxious to bring about such an understanding, especially at the World Economic Conference," he said.

Bruemmer to Head Secretaries to Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GENEVA, Wis.—Mr. Louis W. Bruemmer, director of membership at the Boston Y. M. C. A., was elected president of the Association of Membership Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the United States at their opening session here today, as part of the Employed Officers' Conference to be held here this week. He will serve for the next three years.

Mr. Bruemmer succeeds Mr. J. C. Omelia of the Providence Y. M. C. A., having served as first vice-president since 1930. He is widely known in the Y. M. C. A. field for his work in the orientation of Y. M. C. A. members and the forward plans of promoting the organization which he has advocated for several years. He was president of the New England chapter of the Association for Membership Secretaries in 1925. For eight years he has been head of the membership department Boston Y. M. C. A. Previously he had been connected with "Y's" in Hartford, Middletown and New Britain, Conn.

Indian Tradition Seen In New England Names

(Continued from Page 1)

less famous highways, while perhaps only touching an occasional stretch of trail, are nevertheless, reminders of the contribution the red men made to the speedier colonization of the region and, incidentally, to the Indian's own speedier despoliation.

Obviously, it was no pathless wilderness to which the Pilgrims and Puritans and other pioneering groups came in their effort to escape the religious oppression, political digression, and social congestion of seventeenth century Europe, for the continent on which they landed was netted with water and land trails.

The White Man's Advent

These the colonists early converted into woods roads and boat trips facilitating the establishment of trading posts at cross trails and camp sites which later grew into towns and cities. Main Street in North Adams, Mass., as a case in point, straddles an old Indian trail once dotted with tepees of the red men, while such industrial communities as Lawrence and Lowell in Massachusetts and Manchester and Concord in New Hampshire stand on sites of old Indian fishing villages.

The evolution of these towns is not difficult to visualize. First the Indians; then the traders; then a few white families; then the villages with the consequent building of dams and raceways for waterpower, and finally the skyscrapers, the clanging surface cars, the crowded streets, and the drone of airplanes!

In the Merrimack basin alone, reports a survey of the Peabody Museum and the Phillips Andover department of archæology, a dozen large communities have been superimposed upon villages established by the natives of the Pennacook confederacy. Included among such cities are Newburyport, Haverhill and Concord, Mass., and Franklin and The Weirs in New Hampshire; while on smaller lakes are now located such villages as Amesbury, Merrimac, Hooksett, Suncook and Laconia.

Evidence, indeed, is strong that The Weirs on Lake Winnepesaukee, a spot of outstanding beauty even for New England, was probably the largest Indian settlement in all New England and a great meeting place of primitive tribes who referred to the lake as "the smile of the Great Spirit."

Once Indian Villages

The interesting old village of Stockbridge in southwestern Massachusetts grew up on the main village of the Housatonic Indians, who occupied part of the valley likewise named in Berkshire County and who later became known as the Stockbridge Indians.

Many of the populous cities of Maine and many more of its towns were once Abnaki villages or hunting and fishing camp sites. The Pequot and Mohegan tribes left their inscriptions on place names of Connecticut, as did the Nipmucs, whose territory extended into Rhode Island and touched that of the Narragansett Indians, whose stamping ground was to the west of Narragansett Bay.

But the full list of tribes is too long to recite, even if warfare, migrations and other causes had not made shifts and overlappings in territory which complicates the task of locating tribal habitats too greatly for easy recording. Similarly long and involved is the evolution of New England place names that have emerged through the imposition of white acquisitiveness on an Indian background.

Sonorously they roll from the tongue, these names that enrich the New England vocabulary with aboriginal syllables, even though the meanings are as seldom encountered as the few remnants of the people whose forefathers first gave them utterance.

Connecticut Indian Influence

Tourists passing through the rich Connecticut Valley with its wide-terraced agricultural lands and its neat white farmhouses, climbing the pleasantly rolling foothills of the lower Berkshires, or loitering along broad, sandy beaches and low-lying headlands on the southern shore of Connecticut, find—adding spice and romance to their journey—such linguistic bequests as these: Attawaugan, Naugatuck, Pachaug, Quinebaug, Wequetequock — to mention but a few.

Moving on into the land of Roger Williams, the strong English flavor of the town and city names mingles strangely enough with such Indian survivals as Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Quonothontaug, Narragansett, Sakonnet or Apponaug, and should one desire to pursue the Indian flavor of Rhode Island further, he might visit Massasoit Spring in Warren, King Philip Monument at Mount Hope, Great Swamp Fight Monument at South Kingston, or Drum Rock in Warwick.

Leaving Rhode Island, with its generous beaches, its lively pavilions, its rolling hills, sequestered fresh water ponds, and quaint Narragansett Bay atmosphere, the traveler reaches Massachusetts, where, gazetting some of the towns passed in a day's automobile journey through mountains, sea coast, valley and farmlands, all properly hallmarked with true colonial habitations, he finds such names as Annisquam, Assinippi, Chicopee, Housatonic, Manchaug, Mattapoisett, Nantasket, Ponkapog, Sagamore, Swampscott, Willimansett.

In the Mountain Areas

Huddling among the White Mountains, hugging the river valleys, reaching down to the narrow seacoast of New Hampshire, such Indian reminders as Chochorua, Contoocook, Merrimack, Penacook, Pequaket, Sunapee, Winnisquam and Wonalancet add romance to the tourists' progress.

In Vermont with its gentle, enticing contours and its air of long, quiet living, towns like Passumpsic, Quechee and Winooski indicate that the aborigines, too, knew how to appreciate the quality of tranquil horizons.

Maine is particularly rich in Indian-bestowed names. Still—as it was in the days of the redskins—a land of plenteous fish and game, granite headlands cut by innumerable inlets, wide stretches of tamaracked muskegs, sudden inland ranges, generous lakes, and mountains that pile into the sea, it retains the flavor of bygone tribes in such towns as Carrabassett, Chesuncook, Norridgewock, Naskeag, Millinocket, Mattawamkeag, Kennebunk, Skowhegan, Ogunquit, Passadumkeag, Pemaquid and Penobscot. Thus the vanishing braves have left the wampum of an enriched speech hanging in the halls of their white despoilers.

Divided Into Three Groups

All belonging to the Algonquin linguistic stock, the three groups which probably came most into contact with the early colonists were the Massachusetts, whose territory comprised the seacoast from Marblehead down to Marshfield and inland to Natick and Concord; the Wampanoags, who spread over an area of eastern Massachusetts from Marshfield south to Sandwich on Cape Cod and inland to Buzzards Bay and the Narragansett country; and the Nauset group, who had the run to the tip of the Cape from Sandwich and Woods Hole eastward.

It was these Indians who, peering timidly from places of concealment, saw the Mayflower swing-to off what is now Provincetown and again in the harbor off Plymouth, and heard the rattle of the Arbella's anchor chains as she came into Salem port. It was these tribes who, despite many episodes in which the Indian came out second best, taught the Pilgrims and Puritans how to plant and care for the corn and maize in old Indian fields already cleared.

It was these bronzed experts who taught the colonists many invaluable secrets of woodcraft and a greater regard for the out-of-doors, and in many other ways, from the time Massasoit pledged faith with the founders, these and other New England tribes have contributed much beside trails, townsites, agriculture and art to the growing knowledge of the newcomers. Thus the New Englander of today, unconsciously perhaps, is strongly influenced by the contact his forefathers had with the braves of yesterday.

Where Have They Gone?

And what has become of the original Americans and their many clans? Estimates have it that some 2000 Indians inhabited the immediate vicinity of the first colony three centuries ago—a section which comprises but a pencil mark on the New England coastline. Today, in the whole of New England, there are not more than that number. The remainder—a staggering total—have wandered by devious ways to the Happy Hunting Ground of their fathers.

Some migrated west and north, some have been absorbed by the white conquerors, untold thousands fell before the blunderbusses and long rifles of the pioneers, a few linger on in more or less modern settlements, sad reminders of the untrammeled people who watched with bewilderment the white-sailed "birds of the sea" sweep into their harbors, offered a naïve welcome to bearded strangers, saw with growing apprehension their best hunting grounds and choicest town sites usurped by the invader, tried in vain to interpret a moral code which claimed to be Christian but was less honorable than their own, and finally in desperation attempted with arms to stem the resistless urge of Anglo-Saxons seeking wider vistas under the sun—and so went their way.

Last Stand of Penobscots

Not far from Bangor, Maine, a day's hurried drive from Boston, opposite Old Town, there is a sizable island cleaving the swift current of the Penobscot River. Here at Indian Island Landing two Indians wait in a sharp-prowed skiff to ferry the visitor across to the last stand of the Penobscot tribe.

A cluster of birch-bark wigwams show white against the green of the island, but they are merely for show, something to add authenticity to the Indian baskets, paddles, birch bark canoes, bows and arrows and snowshoes offered for sale.

Coming up from the landing near by, the tourists find a single main street lined with weather-beaten frame houses, a church and a school. Off this street, well trodden paths lead to the more remote dwellings—paths reminiscent of the trails that once touched the highway over which the visitor has driven.

Perhaps, following one of these paths, the visitor comes to the home of Grandmother Lawlor. Mrs. Lawlor is playing on the porch of her two-roomed house with her granddaughter, June Ranco. She is happy and contented and most affable, and like the other members of the tribe she speaks passable English.

What do her people do? Oh, they hunt, fish, work sometimes in Old Town and Bangor, make things for sale, raise things to eat; some men are guides. They get along. They are content. In summer time it is very nice. In summer they have games and ceremonials like old times.

Fewer in Other States

At Pleasant Point and Dana Point, in the extreme eastern part of Maine, are the Passamaquoddies, similarly situated. The three modern villages of the Maine Indians return a census of some 1000 native Americans living under their own tribal government.

In Massachusetts there are estimated to be about 2000 full-blooded Indians. They are of the Wampanoag and Pequot tribes who are making their last stand at Mashpee on Cape Cod, where they engage in raising cranberries and catching herrings, and at Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard, where they serve the coast guard, fish and tend their lobster pots.

Rhode Island can boast of only 30 Indians, remnants of the old Narraganset tribe. Connecticut harbors the last of the Mohegan tribe at Mohegan Hill Place, midway between New London and Norwich. It is a contented and comparatively prosperous community numbering about 125 educated Indians.

And thus the tale is told. But the visitor to New England casually acquainted with its history, continually finds reminders, some in the nature of markers erected along the highways, some in the nature of individual encounters with grizzled and hazel-cheeked "old timers" who "remember when —" grandmother told of sudden forays by night, of burning cabins, of fearsome owl hootings, and war crys, and then, it may be, of a friendly redskin guiding a family to safety by some hidden trail—the trail, perhaps, you crossed today on the way to the news stand.

New Bedford Boy Honored

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6 (AP)—A northern boy—A. B. Sundin, of New Bedford, Mass.—won the historic Confederate medal at the citadel here this year. The medal, called Star of the West, after the Yankee ship at which one of the first shots of the Civil War was fired, is given to the cadet who is most perfect in individual drill competition.

Wheat Delegates Seek Single Plan To Limit Output

Four-Nation Conference at London Has Objective of Higher Prices

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—From a jumble of facts and prejudices, delegates to the four-nation wheat conference now meeting in London want to draw a single design for controlling wheat production.

When they again take up plans for helping ailing agriculture, started in Geneva and temporarily laid aside last week, they will plunge deeper into problems tinged with nationalism.

Representatives of the United States, Argentina, Australia, and Canada have indicated a desire to agree on acreage restrictions so that wheat prices will be increased. Behind any plan, however, they may reach are problems of other farmers that scarcely can be ignored.

Aside from the importance attaching to their deliberations from the important part wheat plays in agriculture is the probability that their course may have a bearing on the larger World Economic Conference beginning in London, June 12.

The goal of the wheat conference—higher prices—is an objective of the later parley. Many nations already have put into gear more or less elaborate machinery to achieve this end. The problem involved in making these relief machines run like power plants, it is perhaps generally agreed, will be no small one.

France, for example, is using tariffs, quotas, and import turnover and license taxes to keep foreign products out of the country and make France self-sufficient. But these ways of restricting importations and getting revenue from imports have not stopped a downward plunge of its unfavorable balance of trade.

Moreover, such wheat exporting countries as the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Balkans will find French farmers strongly organized against reopening the closed doors to the French market.

In Great Britain the wheat quota act of 1932, by which growers are able to obtain a standard price and market for wheat of millable quality, has caused a sharp rise in the 1933 wheat acreage.

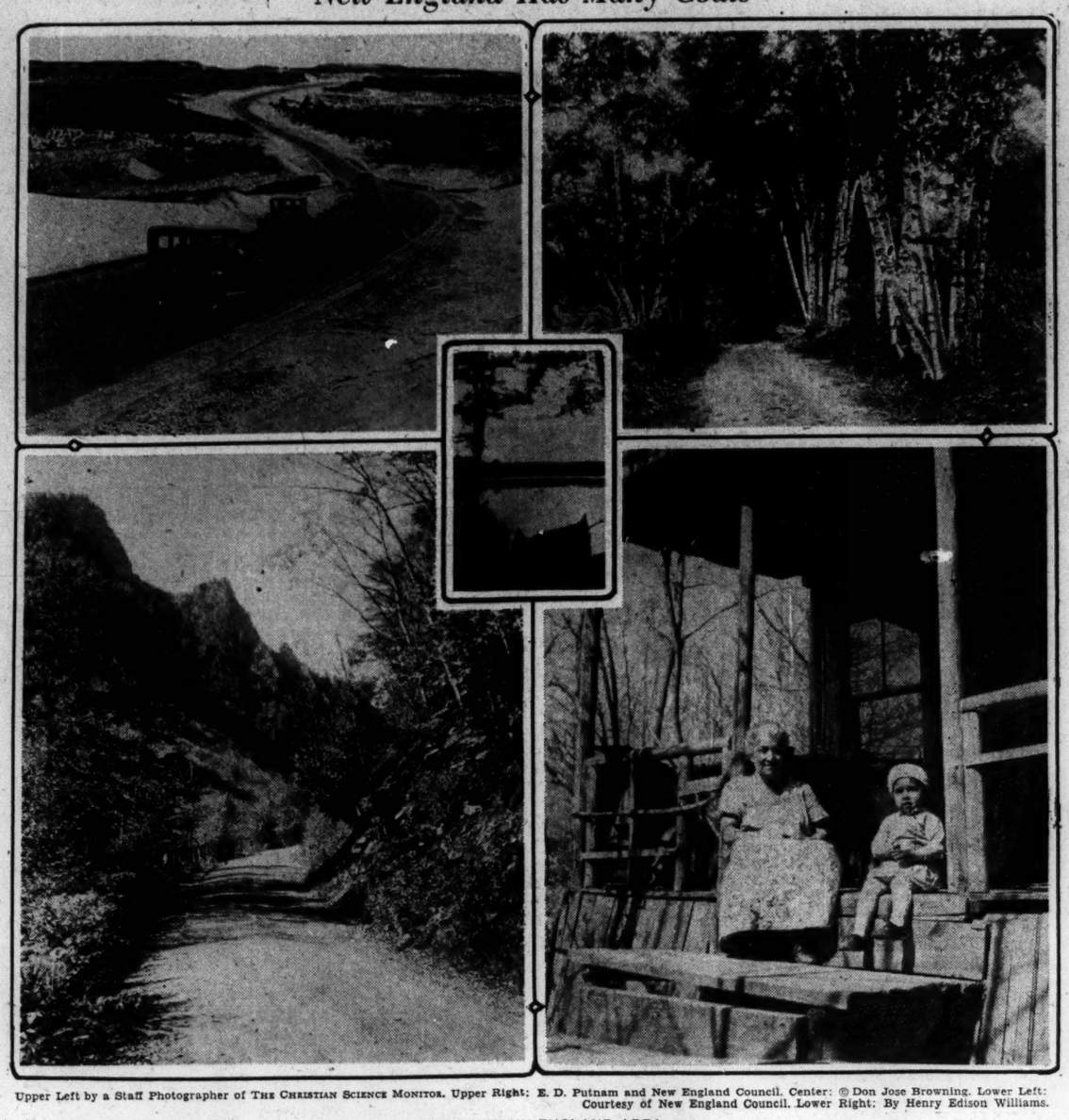
In the Irish Free State the wheat acreage has nearly doubled this year because of the Government's new grain-growing policy.

In Australia, a decrease of about 2 per cent, or 337,000 acres in wheat land is reported, but it is estimated that the 1933-1934 wheat acreage will aggregate 15,300,000.

The gigantic farm relief bill is getting under way in the United States and farm prices are moving upward; some farmers have expressed the opinion that these hopeful prospects should not be tampered with.

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports that since Aug. 1, 1932, Canadian exports of wheat are 57,000,000 bushels more than those of a corresponding period the previous year.

New England Has Many Coats



Upper Left by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right: E. D. Putnam and New England Council. Center: © Don Jose Browning. Lower Left: Courtesy of New England Council. Lower Right: By Henry Edison Williams.

SCENES IN NEW ENGLAND AREA

Top, Left to Right: The New State Highway at Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Stunted Pines and Grass Planted by the State to Retain Shifting of Sand Dunes. An Old Dirt Road Meandering Among the Birches at Antrim, New Hampshire. Bottom, Left to Right: Rocky Hillsides Rim the Motor Highway Through the Mohawk Valley in the Dixville Notch Region of New Hampshire. Grandmother Lawlor and Her Granddaughter June Ranco of the Penobscot Indian Tribe on Indian Island Near Old Town, Maine. Center: Peace on Ashmere Pond Near Hinsdale, Massachusetts.

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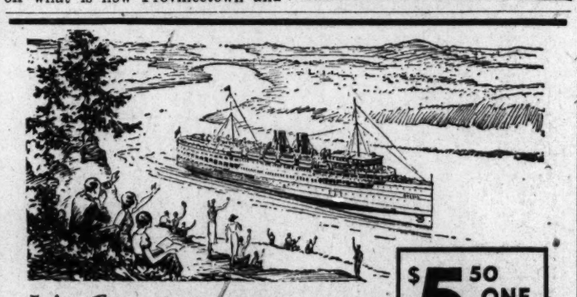

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The survey showed that a wife who does not live within her husband's income actually lowers that man's earning power. He can not do his best. His wages are soon lowered.

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Croxton Finishes Task as Director Of Relief to States

Loaned $300,000,000 to Carry Them Past Lowest Ebb in Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—During the 300 days that Mr. Fred C. Croxton was custodian of the $300,000,000 appropriated by Congress last July for relief loans to states, he found time to go out for lunch on just three days.

This became known here as Mr. Croxton distributed the last of the loan fund and turned over his records to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, new administrator for the $500,000,000 fund which Congress recently voted to give to the states.

An average of $1,000,000 a day was distributed by Mr. Croxton between July 27, 1932, when the law took effect, and May 20, 1933, when the fund was depleted. With such a responsibility on his hands, he felt that it was not fair to leave his post for any length of time. He was available to members of the field staff all day at his office, and was even aroused frequently in the middle of the night at his home by telephone calls from representatives on the west coast, who did not take into consideration the difference in time.

Mr. Croxton's official title was Assistant to the Board in Charge of Relief Loans. As such he made 500 recommendations to the board for loans and in only four unimportant cases were his proposals turned down.

Working with a corps of examiners, Mr. Croxton, with a background of long experience in relief work, was able to immediately get at the core of a city, county or state's relief needs. He was the contact man for the board with the governors of the states and dealt with them by telephone and in person.

Coming to Washington when the necessity for federal emergency relief became acute, Mr. Croxton first served as an assistant to Col. Arthur Woods, head of the first Federal Emergency Committee. He left his home in Columbus, Ohio, without waiting to rent it, and has never had time to go back to tend to his personal business. When he was first drafted into the federal relief service, the Government's only part was to furnish information to states on methods of putting the unemployed to work. With the growth of unemployment, the federal function has expanded into one of loaning money to the states and now is beginning a period of direct grants.

Mr. Croxton has long been noted in the field of social service. During the war he held three $1 a year patriotic jobs in addition to his regular work. From 1919 to 1929, he directed the work of the Columbus Council of Social Agencies. He came back to Washington in October, 1930, at the request of President Hoover, served under the two relief commissions and was transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last July.

Man Who Disbursed $1,000,000 Every Day

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme-P. & A.

FRED C. CROXTON

Collegians Advised To Enter Politics

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Dr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, told the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Columbia University in an address yesterday that "a growing distrust of politicians, an increasing cynicism as to political procedures, is corroding the very heart of our institutions."

He discussed the recent growth in colleges of what he called "an idealism against war" and declared the alternative to war was negotiation. "And the way of adjustment—negotiation, settlement by talk—is politics," he continued. "One would expect, therefore, that there would develop today side by side with growing distrust of war, of force as a means of settling controversy, a growing hope and confidence in political procedures and an increasing respect for politicians. But the contrary seems to be the case."

"The rejection of war by our students is an easy idealism," Dr. King concluded. "But its implications are not easy. If our young men reject war, they must face the realities of the alternative. They must enter politics, not scorn it, they must strive to understand the ways of the politician and the motives which actuate him, and must prepare to play a positive part in the processes of government."

Argentina Halts Consignments For Bolivian Army

PUERTO IRIGOYEN, Arg., June 6 (By U. P.)—Huge dumps of foodstuffs, clothing and thousands of drums of gasoline, all consigned to the Bolivian army in the disputed Chaco territory, offer mute evidence of the strictness of the Argentine embargo against shipments into Bolivia. A similar condition existed at Ingeniero Juarez, a less important port, near here.

The Argentine frontier was closed to shipments in transit to Bolivia May 30 as a result of Paraguay's declaration that a state of war existed with Bolivia. The head of the customs department here informed the United Press that the closure was complete, including not only war materials but other supplies as well.

Military pickets patrolling the Pilcomayo River have been ordered to halt the passage of all goods and persons across the river into Bolivia. The daily passage of school children from Puerto Linares, Bolivia, across the river to this town has even been stopped. Because of the bad state of roads into the interior of Bolivia during the rains of recent months, scores of shipments of war and other materials have been held up here. Every warehouse here and at Ingeniero Juarez is full to the roof and the surplus freight has been dumped on the open ground for lack of storage space.

Closure of the frontier is expected to work a hardship on the 30,000 Bolivian troops now engaged in fierce combat with a slightly larger number of Paraguayan soldiers. On this side of the border, the sudden cessation of shipments has thrown more than 1500 men out of work.

Greensboro, N. C., Scans Waste Land for Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—That many so-called waste places in and about town, often regarded as unattractive, may be converted into pleasing recreation centers has been determined by a subcommittee, which has just completed a survey of Greensboro. A score or more of park areas were inspected and found to be capable of development at little expense.

The plan is to develop these spots so they will be available to the entire population during the summer months. They will be used as tennis courts, baseball diamonds, volleyball courts and for horseshoe pitching contests.

Belgians Show Financial Valor

★ ★ ★

Special Powers Given to Government Without Assumption of Dictatorship

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

"Brave little Belgium," as it was rightly described, has not ceased its efforts to consolidate its position industrially, and finding itself faced with monetary difficulties, in common with most of the countries of the world, it has not hesitated to accord special powers to the Government.

There was opposition, as was only to be expected. The minority protested against any measures which might be construed as running counter to democratic ideas. Yet everywhere it is realized that in a time of crisis decisions must be taken quickly and cannot be constantly referred by the Executive to Parliament.

Parliament, it was argued, may properly delegate some of its powers in an emergency, and expressing its confidence in the Government may leave the Government to carry out a policy which it has previously explained in general terms.

Moreover, it was made clear that the Government did not ask for full powers, but merely for temporary special powers. It promised not to impose new taxation in its effort to balance the budget. In present circumstances economies are called for. On that the Chamber is in accord with the Government; but if the details of the contemplated reductions were to be discussed by the Chamber, then there would be an interminable and inconclusive clash of parties.

★ ★ ★

The view is then taken that the Government should be the sole arbiter. Individual interests should not be allowed to thwart the work of retrenchment.

Further, a promise was given to convoke Parliament for purposes of consultation whether it should be deemed necessary. A distinction was drawn between dictatorship, which completely ignores the elected bodies, and the operations of a responsible Government to which the necessary powers have been accorded by Parliament itself.

Indeed, it should be said that the word dictatorship has been far too lightly used and abused of recent years. A specific problem has arisen in Belgium, as in many other countries, and experience has shown that it cannot be solved if there is parliamentary opposition on every point which concerns a section of the electorate. It is merely common sense to intrust the task of reform to a Government which is free from partisan consideration.

The conditions, as explained to the Chamber, are that there exists an urgent necessity and a critical situation. There is a budgetary deficit which everybody agrees must be obliterated if the Belgian franc is to be maintained at its present value.

The means proposed are those of deflation. Wasteful expenditure is to be eliminated. Only an Executive who has obtained the special approval of the legislature is in a position to decide what sacrifices, which must necessarily be unpopular in the quarters affected, shall be made.

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The French, who are faced with a similar situation, have followed the Belgian proceedings with particular interest, and have drawn therefrom a lesson which they hoped to apply to their own difficulties. The success of the Belgian experiment will undoubtedly render the task of the French Government—which has also a budgetary deficit that can only be wiped out by drastic economies—somewhat easier.

The proof of the pudding will be in the eating. The voting of special powers to the Government will not in itself abolish the financial and economic difficulties. The real work has still to be done by the Government. But the advantage is that it is hardly likely to yield to a policy of facility which would make matters worse. It is bound to act energetically if it would not forfeit the confidence which has been placed in it by Parliament.

The price of a few months' parliamentary vacation with the consent of Parliament did not appear excessive. The choice was between the virtual impossibility of effecting monetary reforms in time, and charging the Government to take without opposition all necessary measures to preserve the monetary stability of Belgium. Belgium has made its choice.

Canadian Tax Demands Sent to London Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Carrying their crusade for lessened taxation right to the heart of the Empire, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has sent a communication to the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, the recommendations endorsed by all the trade bodies in Canada.

Lower taxes and a continuous, orderly marketing of British goods are urged. The campaign for lowered taxes taken up by the Canadian Chamber has been taken to the conference in London, where reduced taxation by governments, a plank in the Canadian Chamber's government platform, will be discussed.

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Wets Are Found Looking in Wrong End of Telescope

Mrs. Roper Attacks Statement Temperance Would Follow Dry Repeal

If people expect temperance to follow repeal, "they are looking through the wrong end of the telescope," Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared last night at an anti-repeal rally sponsored by the Prohibition Loyalty League, at Tremont Temple.

"Not even the wet kind of temperance would follow repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," Mrs. Ropes said. She was answering a statement made by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, to the effect that temperance would follow repeal.

Speaking on "What Price Revenue and Who Will Pay?" the temperance leader said that the family will pay in less comfort, less food, clothing and education. The drinkers, she continued, will pay the bill not only in money, but in loss of jobs, loss of standing in the community, and loss of their morals. Society will pay the bill to hospitals and charities for the drinker and his family. On one side, Mrs. Ropes asserted, the revenue is money; on the other side, the revenue is drunkards, misery and poverty.

Gives 25 Reasons

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, in urging "every self-respecting loyal citizen of the United States to vote against repeal," gave 25 reasons against repeal, all of which, he said, were equally important.

Repeal, Dr. Conrad declared, will retard economic recovery by diverting vast sums of money from the proper channels of trade. The liquor business, he pointed out, pays back to the worker not more than 9 per cent while legitimate business pays from 16 to 25 per cent back to the worker.

"The evils that would result if the 18th Amendment is repealed are too many to name," the dry leader went on. "It would be a blow at 9,000,000 farmers who are suffering badly enough now. In the increase in milk consumption alone, more grain was required than the liquor interests bought from the farmer in their biggest year. Two and three-quarter billion pounds of farm produce was used in this milk increase alone.

"It will give the liquor interests a stranglehold on the political and social life of the United States. It will decrease individual efficiency, slow up production and lower the wages of a multitude of workers. It will put a dagger into the heart of millions of American mothers, and of millions of American youth and of 8,000,000 wage earners.

"It will be a direct blow at the educational interests of America, depriving millions of youth of high school and college education. There are 4,000,000 more pupils in attendance at our advanced schools than before prohibition. Teachers' associations all over America and over 300 college presidents say conditions are far better than before prohibition."

In concluding his remarks, Dr. Conrad declared that "repeal will give the indorsement of the nation to the most infamous and diabolical business on the face of the earth just to satisfy the avarice, the cupidity and the base desires of those who drink or traffic in liquor for their own selfish ends."

Always Lawless Business

Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, said among other things that "the liquor traffic has always been a lawless business." He said that he never knew of a dealer of intoxicating liquors ever obeying any law or rule made to regulate the traffic.

"In the days when the saloons were licensed," he continued, "they never obeyed the early closing law or any statute that forbade the sale of liquor to minors. The liquor business has not only been a lawless one itself, but it has been a breeder of crime.

"The repealists tell us that taxes will be reduced when the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the way. This is another falsehood. When prohibition came into effect, $2,000,000,000 were released from the clutches of the liquor dealers to be spent for the necessities of life. If we turn $2,000,000,000 back into the liquor business right now and pay the taxes on it in addition, what would be left for food, rent and clothing, to say nothing of comfort and luxury?

"The liquor gang," Dr. Brougher asserted, "claim they want government control like they have in Canada. Everyone who is thoroughly posted on the situation knows that drinking in Canada is on the increase because of the accessibility of liquor in the home.

"Dr. Jenney Smillie, Toronto physician and chairman of the Liquor Investigation Committee, says that the womanhood of Canada is being debauched by the drinking of liquor and the lives and morals of the children are being destroyed. Drunkenness among women has increased 53 per cent in Canada. Arrests for drunken driving have increased 1800 per cent in six years. There is as much liquor sold by bootleggers to the young people as is sold in government stores to others, according to Canadian Government figures."

Mr. John C. Lynch, Boston attorney and one of the three anti-repeal candidates in the constitutional convention election on June 13, in referring to the signing of the beer bill by President Roosevelt, said that it was a "dubious honor."

"The answer of the thinking people to the question of repeal," he declared, "will be to vote so that the conditions of evil which existed under legal liquor traffic will never be returned." Mr. Lynch is heading the committee in charge of an "open air dry rally" to be held at the Parkman Bandstand next Saturday.

Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Boston Municipal Court presented statistics showing that since prohibition, arrests for drunkenness had decreased and that fewer young men and women were brought into court for crimes directly connected with drinking.

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Cane Sugars
Full Weight
"Sweeten it with Domino"

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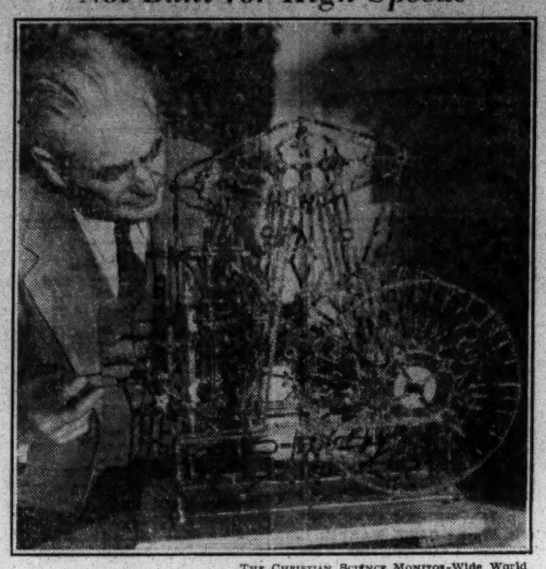

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

MADE OF GLASS BUT RUNS

John T. Backman of Venice, Calif., Oils the Working Parts of His Machine.

Mr. Backman is a glass blower by vocation and avocation and during the past two years has been busy making the walking-beam type of engine entirely from glass. A small steam boiler furnishes the power and it is said to run perfectly.

Militarism Barred In Civilian Corps

Militarism does not constitute a part of the program at the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, where boys and men are being trained to become stronger, physically and mentally to return to civilian life better fitted for future tasks, Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commander of the First Corps Area, said last night at the annual banquet and installation of officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The company was observing its two hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary.

Speaking at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the work of the C. C. C., General Connor said that he disapproved of the various "isms" with which boys and men come into contact and that for him the only "ism" was patriotism. He added that he regretted that disciplinary power was not given to the regular army over the C. C. C. Among the other speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Mayor James M. Curley and Capt. Byron McCandles, representing Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton.

The address of Mr. William H. Chase of Waban, newly elected captain of the Ancients, was read in his absence by Mr. George C. Irwin of Newton Center, newly elected first lieutenant of the company. Other officers chosen at the drum head election on the Boston Common yesterday included Mr. Albert E. Roberts of Braintree, second lieutenant; Mr. Henry D. Cormerais of Newton, adjutant; Mr. George A. Shackford of Newton, quartermaster, and Mr. George W. Thornburg of Waltham, commissary.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
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1¢ NOW— MORE THAN EVER PENNIES HAVE VALUE
WEDNESDAY SPECIAL
BREADED VEAL CUTLET
Spaghetti, Roll and Butter 19c
GEORGIANS

Work of Helping Men Hold Their Homes Continues

Advisory Committee Has Found Permanent Relief in Many Cases

Persons faced with the imminence of padlocks on their homes, because they could not meet the ubiquitous mortgage are continuing to receive help as they have during most of the past year in Boston. The Real Estate Advisory Committee, a subcommittee of the banking and industrial committees of the First Federal Reserve District has stayed continuously on the job.

Taking inventory of their work from Oct. 13, 1932, to May 10, 1933, the members of the advisory body found that 39 cases had received permanent relief through an entirely new arrangement. The cases given temporary aid, throug suspension of payments, additional loans or postponement of action, numbered 174.

There were 152 cases the committee could not aid. Reasons ascribed were that the incomes were too small to carry the property, action had been started, the value was less than the mortgaged indebtedness, or there was no prospect of refinancing.

Failure to aid applicants is largely due to the refusal of the committee to place its services on anything but a sound business basis. Mr. Arthur S. Stephenson, executive secretary of the committee, stressed this factor and indicated that it contributed largely to the success of the project.

There were 157 cases listed as not deserving continued attention. By far the most considerable number of cases received verbal advice. There were 788 such instances. The committee estimated that of that number at least 75 per cent had been helped. When the 266 cases in the incompleted file are added it is found that the committee has received a total of 1576 cases as of May 10.

The clientele of the committee includes all classes, according to Mr. Stephenson. There is the owner of the $20,000 home whose income evaporated and the immigrant who can barely speak English harrassed by three mortgage claims. All, regardless of station, have received without charge the advice and services of some of the most prominent bankers, attorneys and real estate experts in greater Boston. At the present the committee is attempting to save the home of a man in prison.

Mr. Stephenson reported remarkable indications of leniency from institutions holding mortgage liens. There are some banks, he said, that have never been mentioned by any of the committee's clients as pressing their mortgage claims. He specified the insurance companies in this particular. The instances in which they have been a party are negligible, he said.

Rhodes Scholars Hold Reunion at Swarthmore

SWARTHMORE, Penna., June 5 (AP)—Nearly 150 Rhodes scholars of this country and Canada were welcomed last night by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, at exercises opening their first reunion in the United States.

The visitors heard the baccalaureate sermon for the graduating class of Swarthmore by Dr. Willard L. Sperry, dean of the Harvard Theological School. Dr. Sperry, a Rhodes scholar, made a plea for a stronger spirit of internationalism. Lady Wylie delivered the address today prepared by her husband, Sir Francis Wylie, former Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees in England, who was unable to attend. An honorary degree conferred upon Sir Francis also was accepted in his behalf by Lady Wylie.

Pratt Proposes Six P. C. Tax On Stock Dividends

Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus announced prior to this afternoon's session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, that he will offer an amendment to the $30,000,000 Hallowell bond bill to provide a 6 per cent tax on stock dividends of all corporations, joint stock companies and banking organizations except cooperative banks, building and loan associations and credit unions.

The amendment, he said, also will provide that the dividends on all securities heretofore exempt from taxation, shall be taxed at the rate of 6 per cent. According to Representative Pratt this provision will place domestic corporations on the same tax basis as foreign corporations are now. This is a new source of previously untaxed revenue for the Commonwealth and will not be an additional burden on real estate and industry, Mr. Pratt insists.

Revenue received from these sources would be distributed to the cities and towns, by the state treasurer, in proportion to the aggregate amount borrowed by them under the proposed bond law and must be applied to retirement of such bonds or notes by the municipalities under this act. The Pratt amendment would be offered only for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Although the Ways and Means Committee's omnibus taxation bill was decisively defeated yesterday when the House, by a rising vote of 101 to 19, ordered a substitute measure to a third reading, the tax controversy is by no means over. In spite of the apparent strength mustered in support of the substitute measure, which authorizes the Commonwealth to borrow $30,000,000 against its own credit, Gov. Joseph B. Ely declared that he would veto any relief measure offered to him which failed to provide methods for producing the revenue required.

Greensboro, N. C., Scans Waste Land for Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—That many so-called waste places in and about town, often regarded as unattractive, may be converted into pleasing recreation centers has been determined by a subcommittee, which has just completed a survey of Greensboro. A score or more of park areas were inspected and found to be capable of development at little expense.

The plan is to develop these spots so they will be available to the entire population during the summer months. They will be used as tennis courts, baseball diamonds, volleyball courts and for horseshoe pitching contests.

Labor Suspects Plan to Modify Industrial Bill

Nation-Wide Call Issued to Block Employers' Move to Amend

A nation-wide call has been sent out for organized labor to rescue the federal control bill from modification unfavorable to labor, according to Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The assault of the industrial groups, which is believed to have caused drastic deletions from the measure in committee, has been directed, according to Mr. Watt, at Section 7. This section, he declared, is all-important to labor, for it guarantees that the workers shall be a party to any code of standards set up by trade associations under the measure.

Consequently the attack on the bill has met with swift response from labor leaders. In a wire from Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Watt has been directed to enlist the head of every local union in Massachusetts in a drive for the passage of Section 7 in its entirety.

The National Association of Manufacturers, which has just adjourned a meeting in Washington, is generally believed to be the spearhead in the onslaught for modification of the labor provisions in the bill.

Labor, said Mr. Watt, will not respect any code to which it is not a party. The aim of the present bill is to stabilize industry without delay. Since the beneficial effects of the measure must develop within the two years provided for the duration of the bill, Labor believes that details of the measure that would alienate the workers and place them in a noncooperative mood might destroy the very purpose of the act.

The Massachusetts labor head accused industrialists of unfairly claiming the right to maintain a 100 per cent closed shop for themselves, while denying to the workers the same privilege. He added that a weakening of the labor provision would increase suspicions that industry desired to rid itself of the antitrust law restrictions without paying for the privilege.

A spokesman of the National Association of Manufacturers in Massachusetts declared, however, that the association was concerned only with insuring the continuance of existing labor-employer relations. This stand implies in substance that the association is averse to any weakening of shop committees and company unions in favor of organized labor.

The association wants the bill modified so that it will be clear that there is no intention of reorganizing the present satisfactory employment relations, or of establishing any rule denying the rights of employers and employees to bargain in such form as is mutually agreeable to them.

In a communication sent to members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opposition is centered on the addition to section seven made by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. To the provision: "That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," Mr. Green adds: "And shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Mr. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at Harvard University, recently declared, "that it is inconceivable that trade associations will be given authority by the Government to set standards of competition unless labor is given an opportunity to participate in the fixing of those standards."

Canadian Pacific Railway

MONTREAL, June 6—Gross revenues of Canadian Pacific Railway during the 10-day period ended May 31 totaled $2,313,000, compared with $2,932,000 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $119,000.

College 'Slanguage' Held Justified Use Of Technical Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—College students don't use slang; it is a "technical language" they employ that so confuses the occasional visitor on the campus. When a sophomore lets go such expressions as "apple-polishing," "exes," and "cinches" he is not using slang. It shouldn't be called that.

This explanation is given by Prof. A. R. Thompson of the public speaking department, University of California, who has made a study of what has been called the "lingo" of the local campus. "Slang," he explained, "is a very loosely used term. All occupations have terms peculiar to their particular type of work. College students are no exceptions."

Professors, themselves, are not above employing this technical language, it was pointed out. Half a century ago the average professor spoke like a book. Now he tries so hard not to be professorial that he sometimes leans the other way so that occasionally an instructor can outspeak his class in the technical tongue.

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IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

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5 Outdoor Days . . . Includes Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet, Lake Wapta and Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camps . . . All Expense $40

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A whole month of greater food values means that you will save on your food budget at your local First National Store—wise housewives who take advantage of our weekly specials know that worthwhile savings can be made—which makes their First National Store the favorite store in their neighborhood.

COMBINATION SALE
BACON and EGGS
One pound of our delicious sugar cured sliced BACON and one dozen of our carefully selected guaranteed HENFIELD EGGS — BOTH FOR 33c

Red Salmon — Alaska Finest Quality Rich in Oil Content — 2 TALL TINS 29c

BARTLETT PEARS	Finast Brand	2 Lge Tins	33c
FRUIT COCKTAIL	Eveready Fruit Cuts	2 Tall Tins	25c
TOMATO JUICE	Kemp's Sun-Rayed	3 Tall Tins	20c
BLUE ROSE RICE		3 Lbs Bulk	10c
FINAST VANILLA	or Lemon Extracts	2 oz Bot	19c
PICKLES	Harco Brand Sweet Mixed	Qt Jar	19c
ROCKWOOD COCOA		2 Lb Pkg	19c

Corn Flakes — KELLOGG'S or POST TOASTIES — 3 PKGS 19c
Sponge Cake — TWO ROUND LAYERS or LOAF SHAPE — Pkg 12½c EA 9c

FINAST MUSTARD	Prepared	2 12 oz Mugs	25c
BOVEX DOG FOOD		3 Tins	25c
CAMAY SOAP	A Delicately Scented Toilet Soap	4 Bars	19c
OAKITE	Cleans as Nothing Else Does	2 Pkgs	19c
VERMONT MAID SYRUP		16 oz Jug	21c
BAB-O	Tumbler Pad Included Free With Each Tin	2 Tins	25c

UNEEDA BAKER'S JUNE SALE
John Alden Molasses Cookies — LB 18c
Premium Flakes or Grahams — YOUR CHOICE — 1 LB PKG 15c
Fig Newtons — LB BULK 22c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Lettuce	California Iceberg	2 Heads	13c	Sunkist Lemons	Doz 35c
Lettuce	Fancy Native	2 Heads	9c	Mel-O-Ripe Bananas	4 Lbs 21c
Spinach	Native	3 Lbs	10c	Asparagus	Native 2 Bnches 19c

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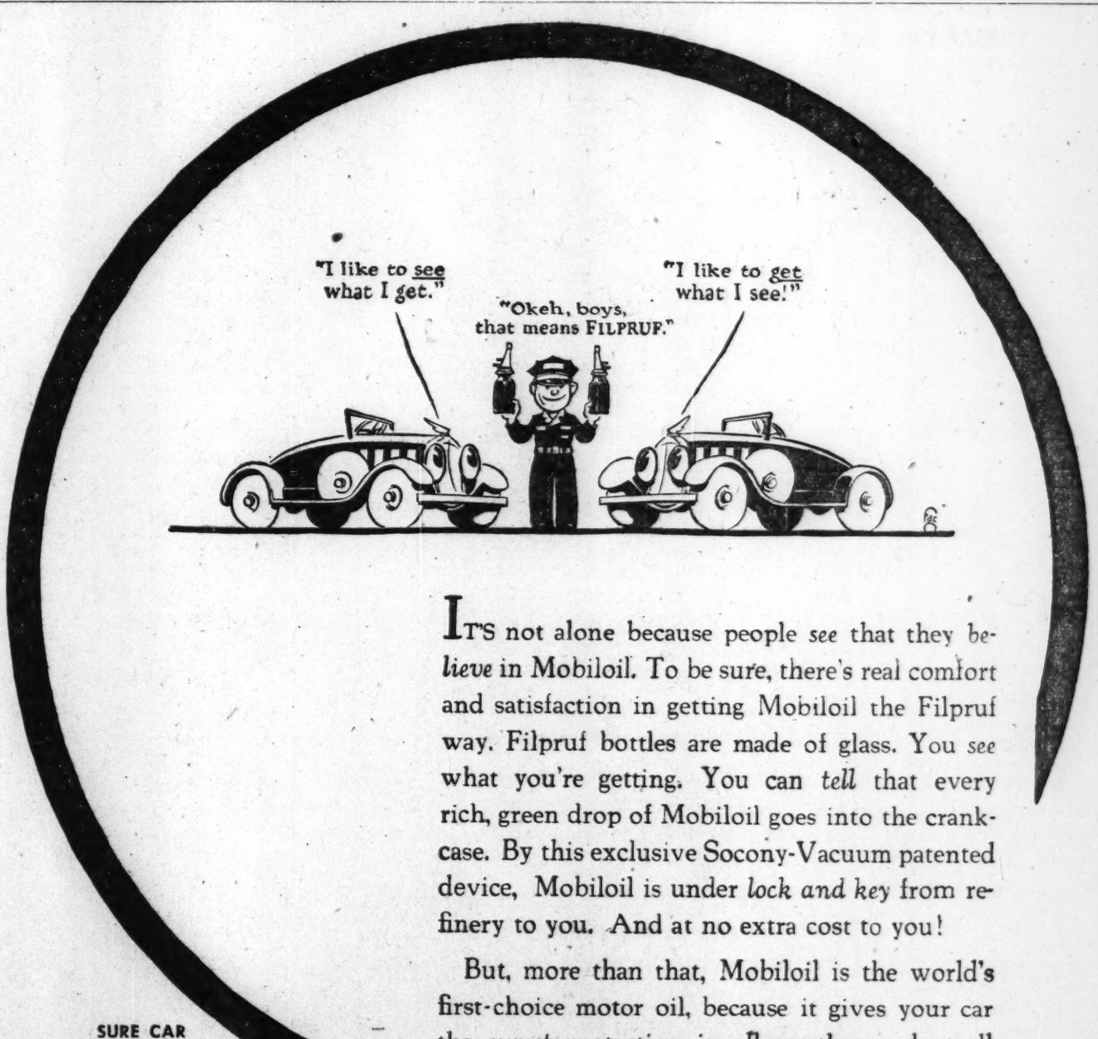

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Somerville And Tolley Made Joint Golf Favorites

Lead List of 268 Hopefuls in British Amateur Championship

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian holder of the United States amateur golf title, yesterday was made joint favorite for the British amateur crown with Cyril J. H. Tolley, former titleholder (1920 and 1929), as the lists closed with 268, a near record field, entered.

The holder of the title, John de Forest, has been playing erratically all season and is expected to meet early elimination.

George T. Dunlap Jr., former intercollegiate titleholder in the United States, heads an American delegation of six. The others are William Mandel of Split Rock Golf Club, a New York City organization which uses Westchester public courses, Joshua Crane of Brookline, Mass., and three residents of England, Charles F. and Robert Sweeney and Douglas Grant.

Dunlap comes to the tournament with an enviable record, but English golf critics have reserved decisions on his chances until they see him play.

In addition to Somerville, five other Canadians are entered in the tournament, John Nash, Paul Sampson, G. W. Wigle, J. M. Burns and Don Anderson.

The entry list of 268 is only three short of the record total which entered at St. Andrews in 1930 when Bobby Jones capped his competitive career with a grand slam of the four major golf titles.

Entries have come from India, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, China, South Africa and Argentina, the last named being represented by Wesley Smith, a member of the Hurlingham Club.

Practice Is Under Way On Thames for Crews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 6—Two workouts were indulged in by the Harvard and Yale oarsmen here yesterday in preparation for their coming regatta June 16. Yale's late afternoon work took place on the upper waters of the four-mile course with paddling, short stretches of speed and individual instruction. Coach Edward O. Leader had Don Grant, former Washington coxswain and assistant Yale coach, as a visitor. B. I. Taylor Jr. '35, No. 7 in the junior boat, was temporarily unable to work out and E. W. Stetson Jr. '34 replaced him.

Harvard's two varsity boats went through a nine-mile workout with Coach Charles J. Whiteside paying attention to developing smoothness. Their workout took place mostly on the lower end of the course. Herbert H. Haines, coach of the freshman and combination crews, spent considerable time with his reseated eights. The freshmen underwent a shift yesterday and are now seated as follows Bow, L. C. Farley Jr.; 2, R. S. Wolcott; 3, Capt. R. S. Clark; 4, W. S. Burton; 5, W. W. Prout; 6, R. D. Kernan; 7, H. F. Atherton Jr.; stroke, Arthur Beane; coxswain, H. K. McVickar. R. W. Drury, L. P. Eliel and W. W. Gallagher Jr., formerly at 2, 3 and 4, respectively, have been displaced.

Glamorgan Scores 253 Losing Two Wickets

CARDIFF, Wales, June 6 (Canadian Press)—Glamorgan had piled up 253 runs for the loss of only two wickets in reply to the British West Indies first innings score of 475 at the close of play in their cricket match yesterday.

A. H. Dyson, not out with 127 runs, and Turnbull, knocking up 60 before his wicket was taken by Grant, got the Welsh eleven off to a fine start in the match. It was resumed yesterday with the British West Indies standing 304 for five wickets, Headley having rolled up 129 for the West Indians on Saturday, but the remaining West Indies wickets went more cheaply. The score:

West Indies, First Innings

Roach, c Jones, b Mercer	61
Barrow, b Lavis	8
Headley, lbw Lavis	139
Martin, c Every, b Glover	49
Head, b Glover	33
Da Costa, lbw Mercer	12
Grant, not out	61
Sealy, c Every, b Davies	50
Achong, b Glover	13
Martindale, c Davies, b Mercer	16
Griffith, b Glover	2
Extras	41
Total	475

Batting analysis—Mercer took 3 wickets for 114, Lavis 2 for 78, Davis 1 for 79 and Glover 4 for 78.

Glamorgan, First Innings

Dyson, not out	127
Davies, b Martin	35
Turnbull, b Grant	60
Duckfield, not out	26
Extras	5
Total (for two wickets)	253

Columbia Awards 58 'C's' in Spring Sports

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Columbia University has awarded varsity "C's" in rowing, baseball, track and field and tennis. Twenty-eight oarsmen are in the group receiving the major award, 12 in baseball, 11 in track and field, and seven in tennis.

Owen W. McDowell '34 of Dallas, Texas, had been elected captain of the baseball team for next season, it was announced by Dr. Edward S. Elliott, director of athletics. McDowell has played first base for the last two years, is an end on the football squad and captain-elect of the basketball team.

Edward Lyon Kent Jr. of New York was awarded the W. S. Bauvier Memorial Cup, which is given each year to the member of the freshman crew who displays the best qualities of college loyalty, self-discipline and improvement in oarsmanship. Kent rowed at No. 7 in the first-year eight this year.

The major awards:

Rowing

Alfred J. Beaujean, Anson J. Fowler, Walter J. Higgins, Myron L. Michelman, Ralph Sheffer, Edwin E. Singer, Macrae Sykes, C. Peter Wagner, Robert L. Ward, captain; Garrard C. M. Post, Robert B. Beans, Oliver H. Durand, Bernerd C. Glueck, Roger Miller, Malcolm D. Roy, Edward M. Solomon, W. D. Sullivan, Jerry A. Urban, Arthur L. Alleva, Jonn W. Biddle, Richard C. Carroll, G. C. Kerrigan, Robert D. Lilley, Stanley Mucha, John P. Prendergast, P. H. Reese, J. J. Ryan Jr. and Albert H. Gaede.

Baseball

E. A. Brominski, H. C. Buchanan, Joseph A. Linnehan, Anthony Matal Jr., Owen W. McDowell, W. J. Meisel, Manuel Rivero, George E. Seguin, John J. Siergiej, Ray F. White, J. F. Wirth, E. K. Finch.

Track and Field

J. T. Grady, Kenneth A. Gilmore, John Keville, J. K. Lattimer, Maxwell Mackby, Richard L. Punstead, Howard Mutchler, William Patterson, Robert B. Pitkin, Peter C. Rhodes and Herman J. von Plonski.

Tennis

Jeremiah J. Courtney, Leonard Hartman, James Murphy, I. Lawrence Norton, Julius J. Rosen, Julian L. Wishik and Nelson Goodyear Jr.

Discuss Hockey Rule Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y., June 6—Several changes are to be made in the college hockey rules quite soon, according to an announcement made here by Albert I. Prettyman, chairman of the ice hockey rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. A number of the leading coaches and officials met here at Hamilton College recently and discussed possible changes. These rules are still under consideration and final announcement of them will be made within a week or so. Those who met at the discussion follow: Joseph Stubbs, Harvard; Herbert O. Crisler, Princeton; Lou P. Keller, Minnesota; Prettyman and Donald F. Sands, commissioner of eastern hockey officials.

Baylor to Have Two Captains

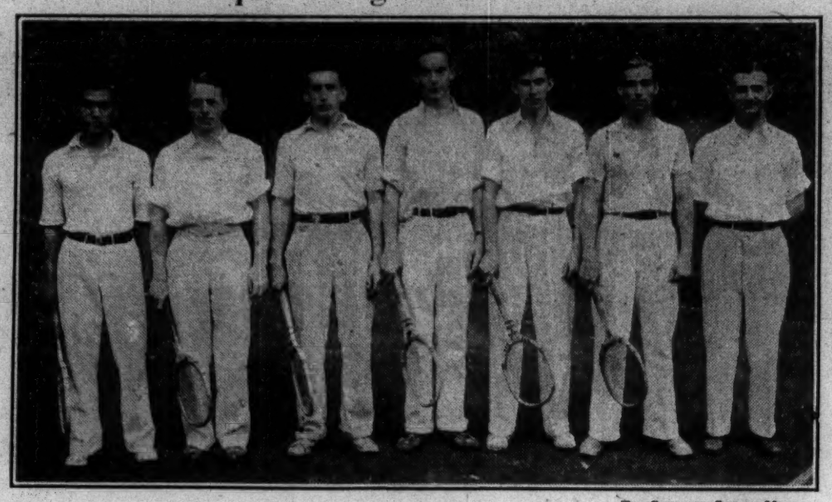
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas—Two linesmen, F. E. James '34, end, and A. W. Norton '34, tackle, were selected to captain the 1933 Baylor University football team here recently. James was the Bears' most outstanding man last season, doing the punting and some of the backfield work although his regular position was at end. He was placed on a number of All-Southwest Conference football teams. Norton was the mainstay of the Baylor line last year.

Basketball Star Ineligible

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—The 1934 basketball prospects for the University of Oklahoma have been somewhat dimmed by failure of the Big Six Conference faculty representatives to hold Hugh Leonard, center, eligible for competition, it was learned recently. Dean S. W. Reaves, Sooner faculty representative, said the group held Leonard ineligible because of his season of play with an Oklahoma City independent team in 1932.

Principia College 1933 Tennis Team



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left to Right—SADA K. TAKAKI, Tokyo, Japan; HANS C. CULMBACK, Everett, Wash.; CAPT. MARVIN L. CONKLIN, Kansas City, Mo.; H. HAMILTON BIGGERT, Racine, Wis.; J. BERTON LACKEY, New York, N. Y.; JOHN M. PALMER, Dallas, Texas; COACH BERTRAM C. CLARK, St Louis, Mo.

Durant College Girls Win Second Straight

EDMONTON, June 6 (AP)—Durant (Okla.) Presbyterian College girls, United States basketball champions, scored their second straight victory over Edmonton's grads here last night, 83 to 48—the worst defeat administered in many years to Percy Page's famous Canadian champions. The game was played under girls rules with which the grads are unfamiliar.

In the first of the best three-of-five series to determine which team will represent North America at the women's Olympic Games next year, the Oklahoma team won 59 to 52 Saturday night. The first game was played under men's rules.

Moakley Names Track Team

ITHACA, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Track Coach John F. Moakley today selected the 12 men from whom 11 will be selected to compete with Princeton track and field men against the combined Oxford-Cambridge team at Princeton in July. The 12 selected are: Joseph R. Mangan '34, mile and half-mile; 100-yard dash, Richard F. Hardy '34, intercollegiate 100-meter champion; 200-yard dash, Robert J. Kane '34; mile, Paul K. Vipond '34; two-mile, Philip F. Finch '33 and John F. Hazen '34; pole vault, Isadore Belloff '33; broad jump, David V. Burns '33; 120-yard high hurdles, Frank J. Irving '35; shot put, either Robert A. Rieker '33 or Norman E. Martin '34; high jump, Collins, a freshman who was selected in preference to any varsity jumpers.

Crisler to Play Baseball

PRINCETON, N. J., June 6 (AP)—H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, Princeton football and basketball coach, revealed yesterday that he was going to keep in condition for his fall and winter work by playing baseball this summer with the Princeton Town team. Crisler will join the team, a member of the Central Jersey League, June 15. He will pitch and play in the outfield when not on the mound. Crisler was a member of the University of Chicago team while a student there 10 years ago. The Central New Jersey League comprises teams in Flemington, Freehold, Highstown, Hopewell and Trenton.

Bucknell Elects Two Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISBURG, Penna., June 6—Captains of two of next year's athletic teams have been elected at Bucknell University. Charles A. Peters '35 of Chambersburg has been named captain of the baseball team, and John T. Szypulski '34 has been picked to lead the track team.

Eastern Trips for Soccer Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Two eastern trips are planned for the University of Illinois soccer team next fall. The Illini booters will visit Oberlin and Ohio State on one week-end in November and the following week they will journey to Pennsylvania for a game with Penn State.

Worcester Boy Track Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Harold Joyce of Worcester, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1934 University of Richmond track and field team. Joyce prepared at Coburn Preparatory School, Maine. He scored over 70 points for the Spiders this season in the high and broad jump events. He also plays football.

Princeton Elects Kirkland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 6—Owen A. Kirkland '34 of New York City has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity lacrosse team for next year.

Principia College Tennis Team Turns In Splendid Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6—Athletic teams representing Principia College and Principia Academy here competed in 106 contests with other institutions during the year 1932-33. The four football teams engaged in 23 games, while the same number of teams played a total of 46 basketball contests.

The Principia College tennis team coached by Bertram C. Clark, former Principia and University of Missouri star athlete, won all four of its dual matches with other college net squads. Owing to rainy weather the team was unable to complete its schedule.

Wet courts at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., prevented the playing of the Missouri State Junior College Conference tournament early in May. Having scored easy victories over two members of the Conference, the Principia team was considered a strong favorite to win the championship. The team finished second in the 1932 tournament.

Coach Clark was not required to use his full strength in any of the four dual matches played. Hannibal-LaGrange Junior College, Missouri Conference member, was defeated 5 to 0 in the opening match. The next two victories were over two Illinois college teams. Shurtleff College of Alton lost, 4 to 2, while Blackburn College, Carlinville, the oldest junior college in the United States, was defeated by the same score. Principia then won from Moberly (Mo.) Junior College, 5 to 0.

The Principia College tennis team was captained by Marvin L. Conklin '34 of Kansas City, Mo. Conklin was runner-up in the Missouri State Junior College Conference singles last year. Sada K. Takaki '36, Tokyo, was the No. 1 singles player on the team. Conklin and Takaki played the first doubles position and these two players were not defeated either in singles or doubles. The other members of the squad were Hans C. Culmback '34, Everett, Wash.; H. Hamilton Biggert '36, Racine, Wis.; John M. Palmer '36, Dallas, Texas, and J. Berton Lackey '34, New York, N. Y.

The Principia Academy B football team coached by Chauncy B. Nelson, former Principia and Nebraska University player, was undefeated in the six games contested during the season. In basketball the Academy B team under the direction of Lee McCandless, another Principia graduate and former track star at the University of Wisconsin, won 10 straight games and then lost one to end the season. The team captured the B division honors in the ABC League. Coach McClellan Laughlin's A team won 9 and lost 2 games during the season, also taking first honors in its ABC league division. The summary:

Football

Team	Won	Lost	Tied
College	3	2	0
A Team	2	3	1
B Team	4	0	2
C Team	1	5	0

Basketball

	Won	Lost
College	5	8
A Team	9	2
B Team	10	1
C Team	2	9
Soccer	1	7

Track

College	1	4
A Team	0	5

Swimming

College	6	2

Tennis

College	4	0
A Team	0	6

Eleven Given Baseball 'C'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6—Eleven members of the baseball team at University of Chicago were awarded the major "C" yesterday on the recommendation of Coach H. O. Page. The letter winners were Capt. George E. Mahoney, outfield; John L. Baker '35, pitcher; Edward B. Beets '34, first base and pitcher; William A. Comerford '34, shortstop; Theodore S. Decker '34, third base; Carl E. Geppinger '35, second base; Robert E. Langford '34, pitcher; David Levin '35, outfield; James J. Lewis '34, catcher and infielder; Ashley W. Offill '34, catcher and first base, and Stephen B. Straske '34, pitcher.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	27	15	.643
Indianapolis	24	17	.585
Minneapolis	24	20	.545
St. Paul	23	24	.489
Milwaukee	21	22	.488
Toledo	22	24	.478
Louisville	20	25	.444
Kansas City	18	32	.360

Results June 5

Milwaukee 10, Louisville 7.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 9, Minneapolis 4.
Columbus 6, St. Paul 3.

Pennsylvania Elects Maskrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—Alfred E. Maskrey Jr. '34 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team for next year. The new leader comes from Irvington, N. J., and finished fourth in the 100-meter dash in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A championship meet at the Harvard Stadium last month.

Hun Crew for Henley

PRINCETON, N. J., June 6 (AP)—Hun school's star crew, which won the Franklin Cup race at Philadelphia two weeks ago, will sail on the Olympic June 23 to row in the English Henley races on the Thames the first week in July.

First-Class Cricket Results in Britain

LONDON, June 6 (Canadian Press)—Results of first-class cricket matches follow:

At Manchester—Yorkshire, 341 (Mitchell 123, Iddon four wickets for 60); Lancashire, 93 and 92 (Macauley seven for 28 and five for 21, Verity four for 41).

At Lords—Sussex, 182 and 177 for six (John Langridge, 83 not out); Middlesex, 432 (Hendren 96, Hearne 82, Allen 80).

At Leyton — Worcestershire, 194 and 40 for no wickets (Bull 59 not out); Essex, 500 (Cutmore 98, Taylor 51, Nichols 117, Eastman 78, Jackson five wickets for 89).

At Birmingham—Derbyshire, 226 and 33 for no wickets (Storer 94, Payne five for 38); Warwickshire, 336 for eight, declared (Wyatt 166, Hull 81).

At Nottingham — Nottinghamshire, 267 and eight for no wickets (Harris 132, Gover five for 70); Surrey, 357 (Sandham 51, Jardine 67, Brown 52, Fender 106, Voce five for 76).

At Southampton—Kent, 299 and 36 for two (Valentine 65, Amee 69, Somers retired hurt); Hampshire, 468—(Mead 198, Creese 67).

At Taunton—Gloucestershire, 132 and 71 for three (White four for 34); Somerset, 443 (Young 105, Case 50, Burrough 67, Ingle 67).

At Northampton—Leicestershire, 141 and 170 for six (Clark seven for 36); Northamptonshire, 307 (Timms 113).

Girl Retains Snooker Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A 14-year-old London girl, Margaret Quinn, retained the English women's snooker championship at Burroughes' Hall, here, recently, by defeating Miss Ballantine of Bournemouth, in the final match of the 1933 competition. The results in the semifinal round were —Miss Quinn defeated Mrs. Ella Morris (Cardiff) and Miss Ballantine defeated Mrs. Kirby (Bournemouth). The game of Snooker's pool, played with 22 balls, on a billiard table, has advanced greatly in popularity among women just recently, as has the older game of billiards. It seems rather curious that women have not made progress at these pastimes before, since the fair sex is credited with the delicacy of touch essential to success.

Payne Scores Grand Slam

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Gus Payne, nationally known marksman, scored a grand slam in the Oklahoma trapshooting tournament here recently, winning four major titles—singles, doubles, handicap and all-round. In winning, he duplicated his feat of 1929. He is the only marksman ever to win all four championships in one meet. He scored 373 out of 400 in the four events and won three shootoffs. Mrs. H. E. Grigsby, national women's champion, defeated her sister, Mrs. W. F. Stanton, in the women's singles, after a tie at 94.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	31	19	.620
Rochester	30	21	.588
Baltimore	29	24	.547
Toronto	28	24	.538
Montreal	24	27	.471
Albany	22	27	.449
Jersey City	20	29	.408
Buffalo	19	32	.373

Results June 5

Buffalo 7, Toronto 6.
Albany 4, Newark 3.
Jersey City 3, Baltimore 2.
Montreal at Rochester (rain).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	26	17	.605
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	25	18	.581
Chicago	24	22	.522
Cincinnati	23	22	.511
Brooklyn	18	24	.429
Boston	23	27	.426
Philadelphia	16	31	.340

Results June 5

St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 0 (3 innings, rain).
Only game scheduled.

Women Tie for Gold Medal

ALBANY, Ga., June 6 (AP)—Aneilla Gorczyca of Fort Worth, Texas State champion, shot her way into a tie for the qualifying-round medal honors in the Women's Southern Golf Tournament yesterday for the second consecutive year. Her 84 brought her a deadlock with Margaret Maddox, Georgia titleholder, in the eighteen-hole test over the Radium Springs layout. They will play off the tie later in the week. Last June the Texan girl tied with Mrs. Ben Fitzhugh of Vicksburg, Miss., and won the play-off.

Indiana Big Ten Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Indiana University's 1933 Big Ten medal, awarded annually to the senior displaying the greatest scholastic and athletic excellence during his career, goes to Noble L. Biddinger of Bentonville, Ind., hammer thrower on the track and field team. He won the hammer throw in the recent Drake relays. He had never tried hammer throwing until he came to Indiana.

Moon to Lead Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—W. T. Moon '34, pitcher, was named captain of the 1934 Texas A. & M. College baseball team and T. A. Akins '34, 400-yard runner, was selected 1934 track leader at a meeting of the athletes of these two sports recently. A. & M. did not have tennis and golf teams this year, therefore no captains for these sports were elected for next year.

Philadelphia Team Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—The team which will represent this district in the annual Sears Cup tennis tournament which will be played at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Friday and Saturday will be drawn from Mrs. John B. Jessup, Virginia E. Hillery, Anne B. Townsend, Anne Page, Katherine Kendig, Cecilia Riegel and Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson.

Joyce Macbeth Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Joyce Macbeth became the 1933 professional woman figure-skating champion of Great Britain in the international style when she won the Hewett Silver Challenge Bowl at Oxford recently. The holder of this trophy, Melitta Brunner, took second place.

Fullback Gets Honor Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The Purdue University Big Ten honor medal this season went to Roy J. Horstmann '33, all-Conference fullback. In seven semesters of the electrical engineering course he had 47 A's, 74 B's and 11 C's, no failures or conditions.

French Team Wins 2 to 1

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—The French Red Star Olimpic Club yesterday defeated Barcelona 2 to 1 in an international soccer match.

White Sox Make 23 Hits, Taking Third Position

Chicago Club Continues to Pound Ball—Bob Grove Captures Another

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	13	.690
Washington	27	20	.574
Chicago	24	20	.545
Cleveland	26	22	.542
Philadelphia	22	20	.524
Detroit	20	25	.444
St. Louis	17	31	.354
Boston	14	28	.333

Results June 5

Philadelphia 7, Washington 4.
Detroit 8, Cleveland 7.
Chicago 14, St. Louis 7.
Only games scheduled.

The Chicago White Sox continued their sensational hitting yesterday at the expense of the St. Louis Browns, won their fourth straight baseball game and climbed into third place in the American League standing. The score was 14 to 7. Then Sox collected 23 hits, six of them for extra bases. Each Chicago player made at least two hits, Evar Swanson leading the attack with four out of five. Wyatt, former Detroit Tiger, made his first start for the White Sox and kept hits fairly well scattered except in the ninth. Two home runs were hit, both by the Browns, Reynolds and Garms.

Bob "Lefty" Grove made his first start for the Philadelphia Athletics since May 6 yesterday, and defeated the Washington Senators, 7 to 4. Grove deserted his relief work to get the A's out of a four-game losing streak. He was hit hard at times, but managed to deliver in the pinch. The A's won the game in the third and fourth innings, driving Alvin Crowder to the showers in the third. Each Philadelphia player made at least one base hit. Grove hit a homer and single. Schulte had a double and homer for the Senators.

A two-run rally in the ninth inning gave the Detroit Tigers an 8-to-7 victory over Cleveland yesterday. Charlie Gehringer caused the most trouble for Cleveland pitchers by hitting a single, two doubles and a homer and driving in four runs. The Tigers took the lead in the fifth inning, but Vic Frasier, making his first start in a Detroit uniform, was unable to hold off the Indians, who came back and took the lead again. Gehringer's single in the ninth scored one Tiger run and put another man in scoring position.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	14	23	0
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	7	10	0

Batteries—Wyatt and Grube; Blaeholder, Gray, Stiles and Shea, Crouch. Losing pitcher — Blaeholder. Umpires — Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 10m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	x	7	14	1
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Crowder, Burke, McAfee and Sewell, Berg. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Nallin, Summers and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 46m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	8	14	4
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	7	13	0

Batteries—Frasier, Sorrell Hogsett and Hayworth; Ferrell, Connally and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—Connally. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Kolls. Time—2h. 24m.

Sprinter for Track Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Sterling Dupree of Sylvester, Ga., has been elected captain of the 1934 track and field team at Auburn. He was defeated in only one of nine races during the 1933 season and among his victories were the 100 and 220-yard dash titles in the Southeastern Conference meet. Auburn won all its dual meets, won the Southeastern A. A. U. meet for the fourth successive time and finished second in Conference meet. Robert Rutland of Auburn, a pole vaulter, was elected alternate captain.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	34	19	.642
New Orleans	33	22	.600
Birmingham	31	24	.564
Nashville	31	24	.564
Chattanooga	24	28	.462
Atlanta	24	29	.453
Little Rock	19	34	.358
Knoxville	19	35	.352

Results June 5

Chattanooga 13, Knoxville 6.
Atlanta 5, Nashville 3.

Yankees Sign Ray White

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Raymond White, captain of the Columbia University baseball team during this past season, yesterday signed a contract with the New York Yankees. White, who is a right-handed pitcher, won eight out of nine games for the Lions this season and was considered one of the outstanding college pitchers in the East. In a day or two he will join the Binghamton team of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

Neale Reports at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6 (AP)—William H. (Widdy) Neale Jr., recently appointed secretary of intramural athletics at Yale, with supervision over the program of house plans athletics to be inaugurated in the fall, reported for duty yesterday. For the last three years Neale has served as director of athletics and coach of football, basketball, and track at Oak Hill (W. Va.) High School. He played varsity football, baseball, and basketball at Yale, graduating in 1925.

Six-Letterman Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The Big Six Conference medal for the outstanding scholar athlete at Missouri in the 1933 class went to Norman O. Wagner, an engineering student. Wagner won three letters in basketball and baseball and captained both sports this season. His scholastic average is .212, 12 points above average.

The Editor's Puzzle

103

"The success of ~~It looks as if~~ the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago ~~will~~ seems assured, and we are thankful," ~~be a success,~~ said the speaker. ~~Communication~~ Invitations be visited. ~~There not only are ridicule but~~ and opposition confronted some of the plans, but the attendance and ~~roll on the widespread~~ interest prove where ~~the world was super-~~ ~~we called in these end-~~ lessly done" ~~mass and that it has not~~ ~~for equals and no super-~~ ~~ior~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Squash Racquets Is Popular in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The intercounty squash racquets championship has been retained by Sussex, which defeated Lancashire by four games to one at Ealing in the deciding match of the 1933 competition.

"Squash" is a game of rapidly increasing popularity in Britain, but little has been done yet to provide public courts. One is sure that it would be a decidedly profitable investment to build courts for hire in any English town. "Squash" thrives on a "playing," not a "watching," public, and there are thousands of potential enthusiasts without the opportunity of trying their hand at the game, not to mention players without club facilities, who long for a game but can find nowhere to play it.

Spanish Prince Gives 'Promise of Marriage'

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 6 (AP)—The official "promise of marriage" of the Prince of the Asturias, heir-claimant to the Spanish throne, and Señorita Edelmira Sampedro, daughter of a wealthy Cuban merchant, was posted in the City Hall here yesterday.

The notice, dated June 2, will remain displayed until June 12. Any objections must be made in writing during that period.

Lacrosse Games for Fair

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Lacrosse will have its place in the limelight at the world's fair in Chicago, with the United States and Canada clashing in four games, starting July 11, it was announced here today by Laurie D. Cox, of Syracuse University, who, with Irving B. Lydecker, his former pupil here, has completed the arrangements. Lydecker is coach at Harvard and president of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. Two of the games will be field lacrosse, with 10 men on a side, while the other two will be box lacrosse, with seven on a side. Cox, as chairman of the all-America lacrosse team, will be organizer and coach for the Americans. Jack Faber of Maryland and Fred Fitch, coach of Rutgers, will be his aides. The all-American squad of United States players will be organized in central New York, probably in Ithaca, and will begin practice July 5. College stars will be selected as players.

Morse to Lead Harvard Track

John M. Morse '34 of Brookline was this afternoon elected captain of the Harvard varsity track team for next year. He is a middle-distance runner and prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy. He had the distinction of winning the varsity track "H" his freshman year as a broad jumper on the combined Harvard-Yale team which met the combined Oxford-Cambridge team in London two years ago. This season he won the 600-yard run in the Harvard-Cornell-Dartmouth triangular indoor meet and finished only a few yards behind Karl DeW. Warner of Yale in the 400-meter dash in the Harvard-Yale meet.

Boston Sears Cup Team

The team which is to represent Boston in the Sears Cup tennis competition against Philadelphia and New York this Friday and Saturday has been selected as follows: Sarah H. Palfrey, Dorrance H. Chase, Marjorie L. Sachs, Katherine Winthrop, Virginia Ellis, Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Mrs. George R. Harding.

Bees Teach City Man Some of Their Ways

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Some New York City apiarist is minus a big farm of bees today, but provided he has a good description of his particular lot of bees, he can claim it at the New York Zoological Park, where it has been temporarily hived near the bear pit. These bees caused something close to consternation to Mr. Walker Rosenbaum during the quiet of his Sunday afternoon nap. Even a man in a sound sleep would know it when 50,000 bees took a fancy to cluster on a bough outside his window.

As a confirmed city dweller, Mr. Rosenbaum had no idea how to handle a situation of this sort, but after a little reflection he decided it might as well be classified as a public menace and called the police. At last, however, keepers of the zoo had to be summoned. Wearing canvas gloves and with netting on their heads, they sawed off the bee-laden branch into a burlap sack and installed the swarm in the vicinity of the bears.

McLaughlin to Lead Golfers

NEW YORK, June 6—Charles McLaughlin Jr. '34 has been elected captain of the Manhattan College golf team for next year.

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AMERICA'S TENNIS QUEEN!
Helen Wills Moody writes her own story "My Life on the Courts." This is the first of three articles which will tell the tennis history of the foremost woman player in the country. She tells of the first time she got the feel of a real drive . . . her first tournament . . . her first trip to Forest Hills . . . her first games against real champions . . . her swift rise to woman champion of the United States.
NEXT WEEK: THE PORTCULLIS ROOM by VALENTINE WILLIAMS
IN THE SAME ISSUE:
HOARDED BUYING POWER . . . . by Samuel Crowther
THE CLOUD SHOOTER . . . by Richard Matthews Hallet
UNCLE SAM BECOMES A PARTNER . by David Lawrence
DERRICK . . . . . by R. G. Kirk
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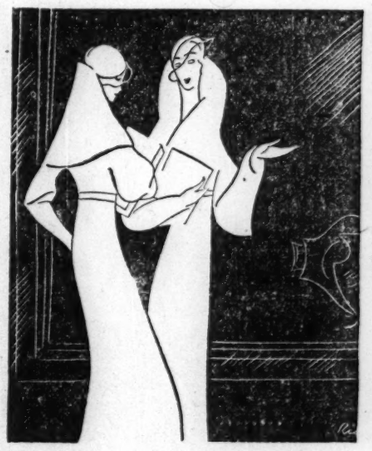
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Publishing House Inspection Is Enriched by Appreciation Of Architectural Background

Harmony of Line, Curve and Ornamentation Achieved in Definite Relation to The Mother Church as Focus of Unified Building Plan

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two friends stood gazing at a beautiful hill drifted at its base with granite boulders and crowned with many different native trees. One of the friends enjoyed it merely as a big hill.

The other, looking long, saw not alone what his friend saw but far more. For he recognized the hill as part of a vast terminal moraine formed eons ago as the great ice-cap retreating from richening sun rays melted away from its burden of soil and granite. He recognized the varieties of trees crowning it.

In other words, he knew the story of the line, the curve and the ornament that formed the mass his friend saw merely as a big hill. He enjoyed deeply as he gazed, for he understood the hill, and knew what made it beautiful.

Almost any hour of the day one may see men and women paused for a moment, gazing up at the massive building which is soon to be the new home of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston — a building erected by The Mother Church and its branches and members, at the instruction of The Christian Science Board of Directors in compliance with the Manual provision by Mrs. Eddy requiring the Directors of The Mother Church to provide a suitable building for the publication of the periodicals she established, with suitable rooms therein for the publication and sale of her books.

Probably all who thus stand and gaze up at this building feel the order and harmony expressed, the sense of rightness as it fits into its surroundings. Many may experience the vigor and vastness they have felt when looking at some famous Roman building or its picture; or the grace and simplicity they have associated with some far-away Greek temple.

Background of Appreciation

But without a special background of architectural study most of us who look up at the ornamental tower, the clear inscriptions, the light and shade of column, carving, and bronze work, have not been able to gaze with "a seeing eye." And, as all the world knows, understanding what we see can vastly enrich our enjoyment. It is for this reason that Mr. Chester Lindsay Churchill, architect of the building, was sought by the present writer. If, through a few non-technical paragraphs about the design, based on conversations with the architect, many of those who gaze may see more than "a big hill," this article will have achieved its purpose.

"People may like to realize that there were two main points to consider in designing this building," said Mr. Churchill. "You see the Publishing House is first of all one element in a group. The Mother Church is the center and must be allowed to remain so, in focus and in emphasis.

"The Church, together with the buildings and spaces around it, form one complete, unified whole. The buildings flanking the Church, when considered in relation to this whole are not buildings but are enfreming 'walls,' and the Church is in the center of a garden or park with walls for inclosure. The first problem, then, is to preserve this balance in emphasis, to achieve a design which complements that of The Mother Church and its surroundings.

"But the Publishing House is a separate entity with its own work to perform. Besides playing its part in the whole design, it must also be allowed to express its own personality. This is the second problem."

Balance With Park Side

If one notes the design at the end that is nearest the Church, one sees how simple, in fact, selfless, the building is at this end. "It could not be allowed freely to express its own personality just across a narrow street from the Church," Mr. Churchill explained. "You will see that all along the Church it draws back, making greater spaces between. In fact, its sides become mere walls. It calls no attention to itself in any way. In design you might say it 'bows' to the Church.

"And if you could stand at a point from which you could see the Church as a center, with the park and the Huntington Avenue buildings on one side and the new Publishing House on the other, you would see how the planting between the Church and the new building, together with the lowness of the building, provide an apparent balance with the park side."

Once the building has gone beyond the Church, however, it rears upward quickly, expressing its own "personality" in no uncertain terms. Higher and more vigorous as an individual expression it becomes, until it proclaims itself and its work in a tower that can be seen far and near.

"Another point about the design as a whole," the architect went on, "is the garden wall. In a city cut by sidewalks a building ought to come out to the street line. This line is formal, utilitarian. But the purpose of our building included a different sort of atmosphere, especially at the front. Visitors from all over the world will spend a very precious and significant time here. There must be a spirit of friendliness, of quiet, of leisure for this experience. The office activity of the building must give way here to one of welcome. Massachusetts Avenue with its trade and its traffic must be kept out while yet being just beyond the walls."

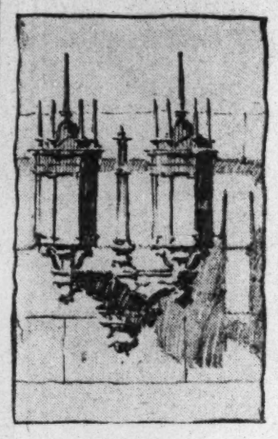
So it is that large windows at the front of the building give upon a sunken garden, bringing out a sense of home with its atmosphere of friendly greeting and exchange of inspiration; and a wall, high enough to shut out much of the commercial activity of the avenue, brings the front of the building out to the street line, providing the first step in the wholly modern setback of the Massachusetts Avenue façade.

The Arch

"And the arch?" It is the only arch in the design. Had you noticed that? But The Mother Church is rich in them. An arch ever gives a feeling of graciousness, the architect pointed out. It is less serious than straight lines, has less stolidity. It is associated with gardens and the leisure of gardens.

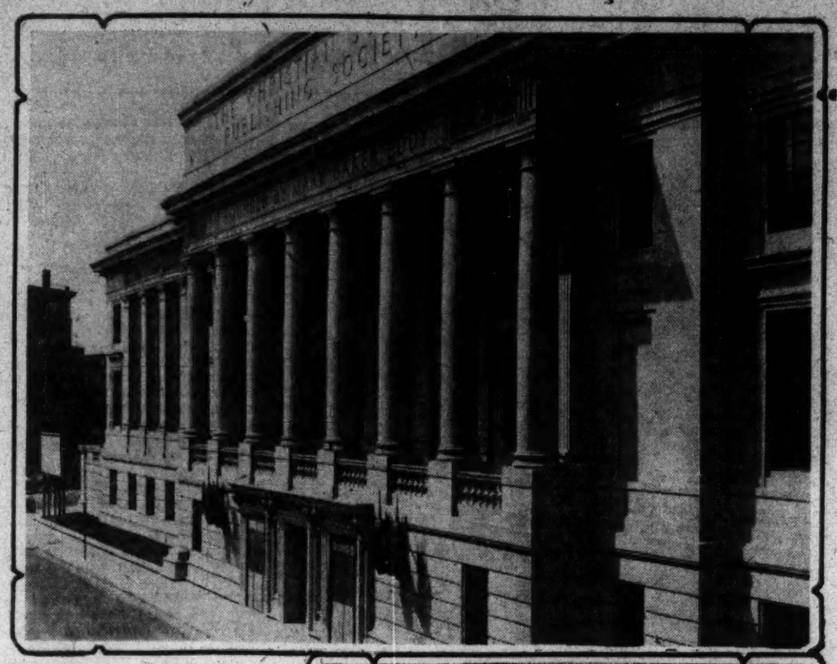
From the inside of the garden the arch relates to the many arches in the main lobby, from which the reception room and garden are entered. From the outside, besides harmonizing with designs of buildings planned for but as yet unbuilt, it forms what Mr. Churchill called "an echo," reminding the passer-by once more that even though this building has risen high and beautifully as an expression of its own self, it yet has not forgotten its relationship to the great dome of the Church that remains the focal point of the building groups.

Any adequate discussion of even the exterior of a building, from the standpoint of design, should, of course, include its usefulness or function. Such matters as the arrangement, location and size of doors and windows are essential to order, and order is fundamental to

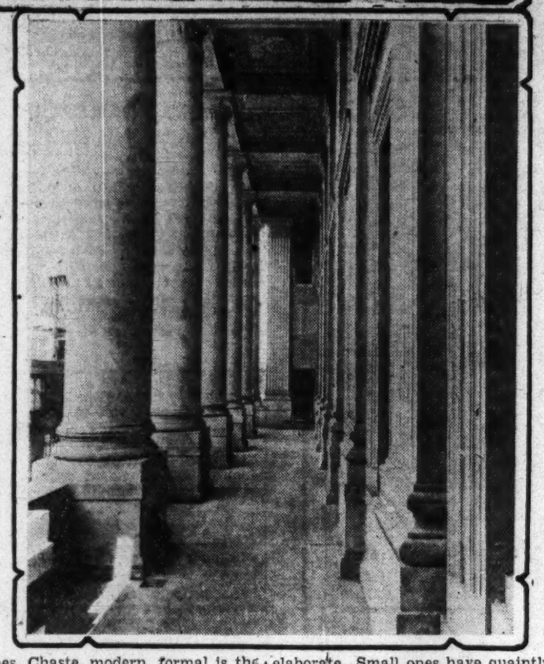


Bronze Lanterns of This Design Flank the Important Doorways, Adding the Craftsman's Touch, Toning In With the Decorative Bronze Gratings at Near-by Windows, With Bronze Panels Farther Away, and Harmonizing With the Beautifully Patterned Heavy Bronze Doors.

Stately Columns Embellish Façade



Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor



Two Views of the New Christian Science Publishing House From the Norway Street Side. Above—The Main Entrance and Portico, Showing Some of Decorative Detail at Doorways, Bordering the Inscriptions and Above the Row of Columns. At Right—Within the Same Portico. Notice the Ceiling and the Vertical Ridges Decorating Pilasters at Extreme Right and Far End. Mr. Chester Lindsay Churchill of Boston Is the Architect.

he continued. "You will recall that the Romans liked to ornament their triumphal arches and their buildings with inscriptions. Lettering formed a definite part of their design. On the Publishing House the inscriptions have been incorporated in the design in the same way. The quotation from Psalms, 'The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it,' is the unadorned ornament along the side that 'bows' to The Mother Church." At each corner of the tower the inscriptions are accents. For the four corners: Health, Hope; Love, Purity; Mercy, Peace; Faith, Justice —words carved on high. An inscription on the Massachusetts Avenue façade bears another beautiful message.

Dignity in Lettering

Above the main Norway Street entrance is the name of the Publishing Society, and at the door are smaller inscriptions. All the lettering is dignified and decorative. These inscriptions are not in any sense simply added, like signs; but are a definite expression of the Roman design in the building, and an important contribution to the entire effect.

However, without the decorative beauty of carved cornice and capital, without pierced balustrade and ornamented cresting, the building would express little of the flowering grace of the Renaissance that brings it into harmony with the more ornamental style of The Mother Church.

A special trip around the Publishing House just to note the decorative carving and bronze work is a pilgrimage that is bound to increase one's enjoyment. Very little ornament, beyond the above-mentioned inscriptions, is used near the street lines. Chaste, modern, formal is the note.

The capitals topping the pilasters (or columns in relief) here are plain. The ornamental frieze grouping certain of these pilasters is of the simplest line-and-curve design. As the eye looks upward, however, the decoration becomes more detailed.

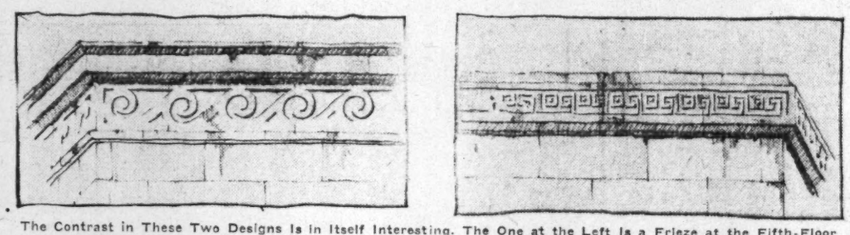
"According to architectural tradition a building becomes more elaborate the higher it goes," Mr. Churchill explained. "The eye sees less detail and therefore more ornament is added to compensate for what the eye misses because of distance. You know that the flower always comes at the top of a plant. So, the tower of a building is in a sense the flower, and bears the ornament."

The upper capitals topping the pilasters are carved—a new design based upon traditional elements. Above each pilaster the design is echoed in little groups of circles, like ripples or small shadows. Windows here are no more plain; wall surfaces cast countless patterned shadows, because of carved borders. Topping the "flower" is the most elaborate cresting of all, edging the roof with a conventionalized leaf-like design. The bronze panels in the tall windows have also by this time become more ornate, and the Roman lettering on the upper corners of the tower is here flanked by decorative circles.

One exception to the general tone of simplicity of the street level are the carved doorways, bronze lamps and bars. The doorway has been a traditional place for ornament. The sense of grace and welcome is achieved by carving and border. In this building the importance of the doorway has determined the amount and style of ornamentation. Larger ones are elaborate. Small ones have quaintly twisted borders only.

It is not necessary to know architectural terms in order to see and enjoy these things. Nor is it essential to know design to feel the hand of the craftsman in the ornamentation and detail. A brief comparison of most city office buildings with the Publishing House will bring out this last point: the craftsmanship of the medieval.

Light and shade in broken wall surfaces, accent by means of carving, grouping of ideas by means of cresting or border—these, while necessarily done in terms of the modern machine, are yet the touch of the medieval craftsman, a tradition contributing individuality and grace to the "function, order and beauty" the architect set out to express.

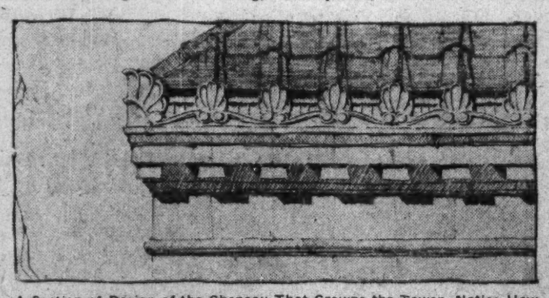


The Contrast in These Two Designs Is in Itself Interesting. The One at the Left Is a Frieze at the Fifth-Floor Line. The Other Is a Belt Course at the Sixth-Floor Line. The Curves and the Straight Lines Relieve Each Other and Sound Echoes of Both the Gracious and the Chaste in the Whole Design. Both Are Traditional in Architectural Ornament.

All Drawings on This Page Courtesy of the Architect to The Christian Science Monitor

TWO DESIGNS OF CAPITALS

At Left We See the More Elaborate Capital of the Pilasters on the Tower. Note the Central Motif and Compare With Chief Motif in Cheneau Around Top of Tower. Note, Too, the Achievement of Shadows to Break the Surface of Pilasters. The Perpendicular Lines Emphasize Height. The Simpler Capital (Right) Is the Design on the Portico Columns. The Egg-Shaped Accents Echo the Chief Motif Around the Main Doorway Below. But the Tone of the Whole Is One of Simplicity, Being Nearer the Street.



A Section of Design of the Cheneau That Crowns the Tower. Notice How the Motif Is Accented at the Corners of the Tower. It Is Repeated in Variation in Capitals of Tower Pilasters Not Far Below.

Mother Church Members Hear Reports From Field

Brief Remarks on Progress Among Branches Voiced From Floor at Conclusion of Annual Meeting Program

Following formal reports at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, individual members of the church and its branches spoke from the floor, expressing gratitude for blessings and reaffirming their loyalty.

Among the reports from the floor were the following:

Miss Clotilde Spierling, member of Christian Science Society, Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America: I have been asked by Christian Science Society, Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, to express on their behalf most loving gratitude for all the manifold activities of The Mother Church. The members avail themselves of this opportunity to record their united loyalty and renewal of resolute endeavor to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Furthermore, I want to express also most loving gratitude for the many blessings received through Christian Science, and my deepest gratitude to our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, who worked with so much love and abnegation for the sake of mankind.

First Church, Sydney, Australia: I bring good news from a far land. The growth in Sydney is very sturdy and very consistent. I have reports from our new capitol which bear witness of those having been among the sheep stations out in the border land, saying they had had a big struggle but now they had gained and they were making good progress. I am very grateful to be at this meeting today.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash.: I wish to express sincere gratitude to our Christian Science Board of Directors and all the workers here in our Publishing House and in every way connected with the movement for their courtesy and for the love and kindness which they have expressed to us here as visitors. It is indeed a homecoming. I wish also to speak of the wonderful healings that are taking place as the result of our church services, those radiocast from First Church, and also from our reading rooms and from our Christian Science lectures. We have had many beautiful reports of healing from our lectures. Recently an elderly man who came into our lecture who had seemingly lost all material substance and also almost deaf and ill, was completely healed at a lecture in our church quite recently. We have many reports from our radio audiences, hundred of letters have come in during the past several years as we radiocast our services every Sunday evening.

Christian Science Society, Hamilton, Bermuda, rejoices in increased membership, in the kindliness of the local press and of the publication daily of excerpts from the Lesson-Sermons. We are most grateful.

First Church, Durban, S. Af.: We are grateful that we were able to dedicate free of debt. This was accomplished in approximately one year. We are now able to help the other churches to go on and dedicate. The lectures have resulted in progress. There have been many healings as the result of the lectures. We are grateful to the Board of Lectureship who have helped us in sending lecturers and for the loving thoughts of other churches. It is a great joy to be here.

Third Church, Durban, S. Af.: I am very grateful to be here and very grateful for all the lectures we are having from the lecturers. And also I should like to mention the advertising through the Monitor. It is leading many people to being interested in Christian Science through advertising in the Monitor and also the appreciation of the members going to these people and letting them know that we appreciate their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. I am very grateful to be here at this meeting and for the many healings that we are having from the lecturers that come over to our country—deeply grateful for Christian Science and to Mrs. Eddy for that which she has given us.

First Church, Lincoln, Nebraska: Our church is growing rapidly and doing fine healing work, and we rejoice so greatly with you all in the building of this new beautiful Publishing House.

Loving greetings from Basel, Switzerland. When I went away the members who knew I was coming to the Annual Meeting said, "Don't forget to give our love to The Mother Church and to them, the Directors, for all they do for us, and to the lecturers who are coming to bring the good message. I am so grateful for what Christian Science does for us, and I say, "God bless our Mother Church."

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington, District of Columbia: There have been many expressions of gratitude in our church in Washington for the work done by our Board of Directors of The Mother Church, and much gratitude expressed for the new building of the Christian Science Publishing Society and for our new Hymnals. I would also like to state there has been much gratitude expressed in a new organization in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., of the activities of The Mother Church.

Organization at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., expresses gratitude for the great growth in our movement. First, for the increased membership during the last year; second, for the lecture given by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst and for his helpful talk to the members; third, for the financial success of the organization; and fourth, for the holding of meetings every Tuesday evening instead of every other Tuesday evening as in the past.

Ninth Church, Los Angeles, California: I am happy to bring greetings and to express gratitude for being here and reporting a very rich year in growth and spiritual blessings in that year.

Third Church, Baltimore, Maryland: I wish to bring greetings and report progress and a better outlook in our field.

First Church, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania: I can unofficially report growth in the congregation and also in the Sunday School to such an extent that there is talk of starting a new church in a near-by town. The circulation work also in the Elkins Park church has grown so that in the first five months of this year has gone beyond the whole period of last year. We have also started a new reading room, a more adequate one on one of the business streets in the town and the church has also within the last year been one of the 88 to start an advertising information committee. I am very glad to tell you about this.

First Church, Topeka, Kansas: I am very happy to be here and I would like to say that we feel we have made progress in all the lines of the work during the year and we are most grateful for growth.

First Church, Trenton, New Jersey: Is pleased to report that after 30 years of organization it is now building its first permanent church, a very pretty structure, and four of its members are here for the first time in many years to attend this Annual Meeting.

First Church, Chelsea, Mass.: Reports a decided increase in attendance during the last year.

First Church, Marshfield, Mass.: I am very glad to express our gratitude and appreciation from that little church and to say there is great growth in the winter services and that beginning June 18 we are to have Sunday evening services, which means a great step.

First Church, Okmulgee, Oklahoma: We have two members present at this meeting and we are very happy to have had the evening services this past year beginning last fall, and the Sunday School has been so happy to have the privilege of contributing to the Publishing Society. We are very happy to be here.

First Church, Marblehead, Massachusetts: We are glad to tell of the building of a new church for our congregation which will be finished this year.

First Church, Pawtucket, Rhode Island: Rejoices in the acquisition of new church property which furnishes us a beautiful new home, and expresses our appreciation for Christian Science.

First Church, Melrose, Massachusetts: I am very glad to say that we have had increased attendance at our services during the last year and a new home for our reading room, with improved conditions, on the ground floor. We have been able to exceed our proposed amount for the building of the new Publishing House and I am sure we would gladly have exceeded this in greater amount, but we are glad to be able to contribute and to express our love and gratitude.

First Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Has cause to be grateful for God's loving provision during this past year. Ours is not a large membership and there is not one in the church who could be called well-to-do. Most of the people are rather limited in their means, but we have been able to do our share in helping with the new Publishing House; to advertise our joint reading rooms, and to help in the radio reading which is given twice a week there; to take care of the expenses of our church building and to help to reduce the principal also on that building fund. There has been no call in the church for relief work among our members in that field, and we feel that we should be especially grateful for this proof of God's power to take care of His little ones.

Although I am a member in Cambridge, Massachusetts, I wish to express gratitude for a small society whose Sunday services I attended not many weeks ago on Nantucket Island. There were seven present that Sunday, but I am told there are fifty or more there habitually in the summer time. It is these small outposts and societies which, in carrying on under seeming difficulties, express the greatest heroism and devotion. I am very grateful for the earnestness I have encountered there.

New Zealand Butter Hit by Canadian Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The action of the Canadian Government in imposing a dumping duty on New Zealand butter has caused disappointment in New Zealand, though it is recognized that in doing this Canada is acting within her rights under the recent treaty between the two Dominions.

Figures published in New Zealand in April, however, show that since the treaty came into operation to end the tariff war Canada has bought much more largely from New Zealand. In the half year ended March 31, Canada imported £218,000 worth of New Zealand goods, compared with £80,000 in the corresponding period 1931-32.

Inquiries from New Zealand elicited a statement from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that Canadian tanners had agreed to purchase at least twice the average quantities of hides and skins from New Zealand. New Zealand was Canada's chief supplier within the Empire of these articles and of wool, and imports would increase steadily.

Reciprocity Club Elects

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6 (AP)—Dr. Frederick G. Hampe of Boston yesterday was elected president of the Reciprocity Club of America at its ninth annual convention. Holyoke, Mass., was chosen for next year's meeting.

Landlady Standard Approved by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Eng.—New standards of conduct for landladies in British holiday resorts were approved at the recent annual conference of the British Federation of Hotel and Apartments Associations here.

Recommendations included scrapping of most of the numerous cards bering rules and regulations that are found in so many apartment houses, and on any that remain the word rule" was changed to "notice."

Mrs. A. G. Goitisolo, of Wallasey, said the old conception that the ideal visitor was the one who went out first in the morning and returned last at night ready for bed must be abandoned by the ideal landlady. The most important thing for landladies was to create the right atmosphere. They must try to realize that their visitor was having a well-earned holiday and do their best to make that holiday a pleasant memory.

Envoy Gets Second Post

MEXICO CITY, June 6 (By U. P.)—Señor Genaro Estrada, Mexican Ambassador to Spain, has also been appointed Minister to Turkey, it was officially announced yesterday.

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Blind Writers Prove Successful, Survey Reveals

Greatest Opportunities Found in Society and Music Reporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sight always has been regarded as an essential for those engaged in journalism and professional writing, but 47 blind men and women throughout the United States are engaged actively in this work and doing so successfully despite their seeming handicap.

This fact is revealed in a national survey recently completed by the American Foundation for the Blind, the report of which soon will be released by the foundation in a booklet entitled "Professional Writing—Opportunities for the Blind in Journalism and Allied Fields." The survey was made by Mr. Gordon Lathrop, a blind veteran newspaper worker, who now is connected with the foundation.

The purpose of the study is to determine the number of blind persons engaged in professional writing, and to find out, in so far as possible, the opportunities in this field for blind persons with writing ability. This is one of a series of surveys made by the foundation to discover new vocations for the blind.

Included in the survey group were two reporters, five correspondents, four special writers, one radio program writer, four editors of their own papers, one publicity writer, and six authors of fiction. Of the 23 who made detailed reports, 17 are totally blind and six have slight vision. Outstanding among the blind writers is Miss Helen Keller, the deaf-blind woman who has written several books and numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

According to the survey the best opportunitiess for the blind lie in reporting and writing on such subjects as society news, and music. The most successful reporters are those in small towns who act as correspondents for city newspapers.

Five thousand dollars is the maximum of their earnings, according to the survey, while the highest pay reported by a totally blind man in any type of work, ranked below that of editorship, is $35 a week. Small-town editors owning and editing their own paper receive the largest incomes, although one of the blind fiction writers earns more than $4000 from his writings.

Through the expressions of opinion of those already engaged in professional writing and through the actual success of blind persons in this field, the conclusion is reached that "the field of professional writing does hold opportunities which those without sight can make their own, provided always that they have an adequate education and an objective point of view.

"General qualifications for success by blind persons in professional appear to be . . . all that seeing aspirants must possess, and, in addition, there must be a more intense application of mental and moral qualities, such as resourcefulness, courage, adaptability, clarity, sincerity, and the capacity for unremitting industry."

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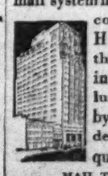
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Progress in Education

Camp Conducted By City Board Of Education

Boys Get Better Sense Of Work and Courtesy

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A FELLOW may be 14 years old and eager to go to work to help out his family, and still not be ready for a job in the sense of being fit. The vocational guidance bureau of the Chicago Board of Education found this out some years ago when it examined children for employment certificates. It was not just a matter of education. Many youngsters who came to them were undernourished, they found.

Arden Shore Camp was the answer. Interested persons on the North Shore of Chicago formed an association, bought a beautiful property on a wooded bluff of Lake Michigan and established a place where boys from cramped city homes could go to live normally and wholesomely in beautiful natural surroundings until they were in form to go to work.

That was 13 years ago. Now for a picture of the place as it is in the spring of 1933.

Has Become a Community

The camp has grown to a considerable community in the woods. A gravel road leads to a large lodge where 50 boys are living. All around, in convenient groups, are smaller buildings, school, print shop, some 60 in all. In summer, when mothers and sisters as well as boys come to Arden Shore, all are in use, housing about 600 at a time.

The winter work of the camp, however, is perhaps the most far-reaching in its influence, certainly the most unusual. Commenting upon it, Miss Anne S. Davis, director of vocational guidance in the Chicago schools, said, "It is doing an immense amount of good. Boys who live there for the three-month period learn so many things of value that they are better able to hold positions when they leave, and they make greater progress in their jobs. The camp really develops character."

An instructional staff, including teachers sent out by the Board of Education, gives the boys academic work, manual training and athletic direction. A special teacher comes out once a week to guide the youngsters in the study of birds, which are numerous there, and in other nature subjects. Miss Anna Belle Ferrier, superintendent, is responsible for the home atmosphere which prevails and for the character training that comes from successful "living together." Miss Ferrier came to Arden Shore with valuable experience in war-time welfare work and in the foreign mission field; moreover, she has a rare understanding of boys. Her theories of character training are simple and practical.

What She Expects

"It's all a matter of what you expect," she says. "I expect the best from my boys; and I get it."

She believes in giving the boys plenty to do, because they delight in action. Her requests to them usually begin, "Wouldn't you like to—" instead of "Do this" or "Do that." Duties are bestowed as honors for good conduct, and are regarded as privileges by the boys, she says.

Boys seem to get the idea and act spontaneously. When a visitor drives up there is sure to be some boy who sees the approaching car and who at once takes it upon himself to welcome the arrival. A polite, round-faced, grinning lad bounded out of the lodge when we came into the house to meet Miss Ferrier, then as quickly disappeared. Another boy was at hand when we left to see that we were properly packed in and on our way. These boys were not assigned to the duty, they simply seized the opportunity.

Similar courtesies prevail at meals and in the evening, when the family of boys gathers around the fire. "I let them practice on me," says Miss Ferrier.

Scouting helps keep the boys interested in good conduct, she says. The members of the camp are all enrolled in Scout troops. Once a week there is an "honors night" when boys are rated by points for their record of conduct for the week. Their comrades help them arrive at the proper rating, with the staff members passing judgment on the fairness of their decisions. Miss Ferrier says she feels that the camp is really accomplishing something when youngsters speak up, as they often do, to report their own slips of behavior so that the grade may be a just one.

Whistling Workers

Work is mixed with play. This past winter boys helped stretch the budget by doing the housework, as well as washing and ironing their own clothes. To hear the laughing and whistling that accompanies the work is to be convinced that the boys enjoy their domestic jobs.

The boys appear to thrive in Arden Shore because they are happy there. They leave with a feeling of belonging. Once a year there is a homecoming day when former Arden Shore boys are invited back to visit, and they return by the hundred, Miss Ferrier said. Some 14 or 15 nationalities are represented in the Arden Shore "alumni."

Residents of the North Shore suburbs, a fashionable residential district of Chicago, cooperate with Miss Ferrier and her staff in teaching the lads the niceties of living by inviting them to be guests in their homes. When one of these party days is planned, invitations are sent by 10 hostesses, each inviting five boys. This makes it possible for the whole school to "dine out" on the same day.

"You can imagine the excitement here," said Miss Ferrier. "For several days in advance there is much pressing of pants and of neckties, and trimming of hair. Getting 50 boys ready for dinner is no small task, but it is worth all the trouble. I think a typical boy's 'thank you letter' will give you an idea of their impressions.

A Boy's Letter

"Here is one which Fred wrote to his hostess on his return. He put it in the form of a log, beginning with four days before the party.

"'Dear Mrs. Ballard:

"'Tuesday Miss Ferrier said we were invited to a party.

"'Thursday some ladies came up with suits. They were nice suits and nice ladies, too.

"'Friday everybody was mending pants.

"'Saturday we all had a bath and a clean one. Then we went to Mrs. Ballard's house. A great big gorgeous butler opened the door. Mrs. Ballard said set down.

"'Then it began. We set down at the table. Then there was a parade of ladies. You eat some turkey. They give you some more. So always you are at the start. Then a little football, a show and we go home. What a day!

"'Sincerely yours,

"'Fred.'"

Miss Ferrier was asked if the boys did not perhaps feel unhappy in comparing the homes they visit with their own poor ones in Chicago. No, she thought not. She explains to the boys that these people have beautiful homes and want to share them. Her boys, too, can expect to have comfortable places to live in when they grow up. She wants them to begin now to plan for their future. And many of them do, in the long days at Arden Shore. They see new possibilities, make valuable friends. Some of the earlier members of the boy colony are now launched in careers that are making possible for them a better standard of living than their parents knew.

Upper Left and Right by J. D. Toloff, Evanston, Ill. Lower Left and Right by John C. Richardson, Chicago—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left and Right—Scenes at Arden Shore Summer Camp, Which Includes a Day Nursery.

Center Left—Administration Building and Home of the Boys in Winter. Right—Bird Study at the Camp.

Lower Left—A Mother Visiting at Arden Shore. Right—Boy Printer at Work on the Camp Paper.

Good Schools Curtailed Least

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE schools of the North Atlantic area, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have experienced the least curtailment, and the states in the south central area, excepting Kentucky, have had excessive reductions in school services, according to a report just made public by the joint commission on the emergency in education of the National Education Association.

In general, the report points out, those sections which had good schools before they were affected by adverse economic conditions have lost the least, while those which never have been able to offer generous education to their children have found it necessary in the past four years to cut even their meager opportunities.

The heaviest average budget reductions are reported from Mississippi. Arkansas has almost as heavy budget reductions and, in addition, reports that a number of schools closed excessively early. Alabama, Georgia, and West Virginia have had even more extensive early closing of schools than Arkansas.

A survey of estimated receipts from the 1932-1933 appropriations in Alabama indicated a probable percentage reduction in funds of 44 per cent for the state department of education, 24 per cent for elementary and high schools, 60 per cent for grants and aids, 58 per cent for teachers' colleges and normal schools, and 54 per cent for three major higher institutions. By Dec. 31, 372 schools closed with no other provision for their 38,965 pupils. Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 28 an additional 668 schools with 66,955 pupils closed and by March 31 public schools were closed in 50 counties, affecting 81 per cent of all children in white rural schools.

By April 1, 1318 schools had closed in Georgia, affecting 170,790 pupils. Out of 15 counties construction is being postponed in 14 schools or localities, 50 per cent show "abnormal lack of equipment," and 30 per cent are delaying needed repairs.

A new law in Iowa lowers the minimum wage of teachers to $40 a month and permits county boards to pay less if conditions warrant. The establishment of kindergartens, and instruction in agriculture, manual training, and domestic science are made optional instead of mandatory.

In Vernon Parish, Louisiana, eight high schools and 16 elementary schools with an enrollment of 4224 pupils, had closed between Jan. 1 and Feb. 28. Out of 75 schools in Rio Arriba County (N. M.), 73 closed between Jan. 1 and Feb. 28 and out of 40 schools in Taos County, 38 closed, without making any other provision for educating their 8037 pupils. Eighteen rural schools in five counties had closed in the same period in North Dakota, and Jan. 15, 23 one-room schools were closed involving more than 300 children.

A study of 78 cities, 24 exempted villages, and 707 county districts in Ohio shows that 72 per cent of the cities, 75 per cent of the villages and 80 per cent of the county districts were up-to-date in paying teacher salaries. However, 22 cities reported a deficit of $751,017 in payments of teacher salaries, six exempted villages reported $39,300, and 142 county districts reported $401,515.

A study of reduction in school budgets in 10 Oklahoma counties shows an average decrease of 24 per cent in the general fund from 1932 to 1933, and an average decrease in teacher salaries of 23 per cent in the same period.

Adult Educational Clearing House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

YOUR choice of education—that is the offer made by the newly organized Pacific Northwest Association for Adult Education. A centrally located office that serves as a clearing house for ambitious students is maintained by the association in a down-town music store. To this come students and teachers—some eagerly inquiring for this or that subject, and others as eagerly volunteering their services.

This exchange lists the needs of each individual and the qualifications of others, and the attendant immediately sets about finding the right teacher for the right student. Possibly he or she is sent to the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A. for certain courses offered by those institutions, or to music, art, language or other instructors who will give their time to help those desiring help.

Possibly one student is able to exchange a knowledge of mathematics for instruction in music, or he may be willing to do a certain amount of work for lessons in art. There seems to be no limit to the educational opportunities offered, including speakers provided for groups desiring them.

University Guild girls have taken over the office work. No money is handled. All service is free.

The Pacific Northwest Association for Adult Education came into being a year ago, but was not established officially until this year. Its study and growth the past year under the direction of a central committee brought forward many constructive ideas for aiding adults.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting in April, the association received an invitation from Reed College, Portland, to make that institution the meeting place next year. Educators throughout the Northwest are contributing their talents and time to the association in its work of assisting adults to lead a happier, fuller life.

"University education for business is the most popular of all specialized training except that of preparing for teaching," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, says in releasing the first of a series of reports on business education in colleges and universities.

The period of economic reconstruction emphasizes the need not only of more effective economic education for the masses, but for a business leadership schooled in the social implications for business.

Expenses Low

Citing many cases of students who have met all expenses while attending the University of Wisconsin during a year at a cost of from $200 to $300, Frank O. Holt, university registrar, maintains that "it is perfectly safe to say that any student may enter their state university and remain for a year, doing no work to help finance his way, at a total cost of $400 or even less."

In these days no more important question is raised by the high school graduate who desires to enter college than the question, "How much does it cost?" according to Mr Holt, who attempts to give a clear and correct answer to the question.

Mr. Holt points out that the state university charges no tuition for a resident of the State, but that only a small fee of $49 for the entire year is charged.

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The PRINCIPIA announces
TUITION REDUCTION
for 1933-1934

In order to assist those parents who are convinced of the value of Principia training and earnestly desire to enroll their sons and daughters but who are faced with the peculiar financial problems of the day, the Trustees have authorized the following reductions in tuition fees for the school year 1933-34.

	Established Fees		Temporary Fees for 1933-34	
	Day	*Resident*	*Day*	*Resident*
COLLEGE	$350.00	$1,200.00	$300.00	$1,000.00
UPPER SCHOOL	350.00	1,200.00	300.00	1,000.00
LOWER SCHOOL:				
8th grade	270.00	1,200.00	260.00	960.00
7th grade	260.00	1,200.00	250.00	950.00

Reductions are also announced for the lower grades

Arrangements may be made to pay tuition in ten monthly installments, if desired

The Principia, by the nature of its purpose and by its legal charter is conducted *not for profit;* this reduction in tuition, therefore, is made possible only through courageous measures. The School has made severe economies in administration, is drawing heavily on depreciation reserves and the faculty are contributing through a substantial reduction in modest salaries.

A fund to provide scholarships for deserving students who need aid beyond the tuition reduction is being established with the cooperation of parents in paying full regular tuition whenever possible, and through the gifts of friends.

All friends of Principia are invited to contribute to this special scholarship fund.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS — The PRINCIPIA — UPPER SCHOOL LOWER SCHOOL

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The Home Forum

Keepers of the Light

WHO that knows and venerates the rugged coast line of New England can fail to hold in affection those guardians of its security—the lighthouses. Perched on some rocky promontory, or rising sheerly from some hidden reef, they stand sturdily overlooking the tides fronting the trade winds of summer, the blustery gales of winter.

If, as a child, I had been asked to choose my favorite vocation, I think I should have declared promptly for the salty life of the lighthouse-keeper. Although that ambition was not to be realized, my love of lighthouses persists; and as often as may be I mount the spiral stairs of one or another and gaze spellbound over the heaving expanse of open water. Far off the buoy tolls eerily, lifted by the ground-swell; the surf recedes, leaving a lacy fringe of foam along the shore.

Only those born to tend the beacon know with what supreme patience the seasons must be met. Spring guilelessly tosses the waves with light abandon; summer is dreamy and calm; autumn enters with a rush of spume and breaker; winter brings stern and arctic isolation. The lighthouse-keeper knows all this, but he keeps his diary in his own mind and it goes unrecorded.

As for me, I know only the summer lighthouses standing unperturbed and unbuffeted, comfortable and agreeable to look at, less fortresses against the embattled elements than fairy castles reared against the blue. The lighthouses along the picturesque and hardy coast of Brittany I know, to be sure, and likewise those on other points on the continental sea line; but I have a firm belief that, apart from all others, those lighthouses that dot the stormy coast of Maine are most enchanting. As I write, I vision them rising out of the Atlantic—shell-pink in the first flush of dawn, swan-white at noonday, and in the moonlight pillars of pearl against the domed and starry sky.

Those who lack this strangely nostalgic love of the tides cannot conjure up the beauty that comes over islands at night, or image the Maine coast with its pungent spruces, its granite bulwarks watched over eternally by those Cyclops' eyes. Among scents of fern and balsam, the lighthouse stands knee-deep in kelp and weed, indifferent to the barnacles at its base. But those beacons remote from greenness, planted on some crag in the center of blueness, are untouched by earth's odors and mutations.

* * *

Once I had the privilege of remaining in a lighthouse over night. A party of us had embarked from the island for a peep at this wonder, five miles out in the open sea. Being a native of that country and claiming distant kinship with the keeper himself, I was fortunate enough to stay behind after the others had sailed away, their small craft dwindling to a speck on the horizon. Dusk fell; I was alone. There was little talk among us then, for men who know the sea have learned silence. No breakers boomed, no stormy prelude sounded from that summer sea. Only the subdued music of the waves ebbing and flowing. Below, beyond the boat landing, a dory drifted like a bit of flotsam. The buoy nodded and clanged, shaking its iron shoulders free of the swell. I watched the moon rise over that scene, feeling the grandeur of it all, caught up into immensity of night.

Before dark the lightouse-keeper climbs to his turret, and a level thoroughfare of light stretches with increasing brilliance across the wilderness of waters. Then it is lost. After an interval, it flashes forth again. And I think of those on the mainland watching this signal, sheltered from the wind; of mariners steering by this familiar star. Somehow I was less lonely, knowing myself a part of that ordered plan, that vigilance which keeps guard over a sleeping world.

That night has a special significance in memory, like a moment of illumination. Far from the traffics of the world, far from the banalities of daily intercourse, I was merged with that most mysterious of all elements, the sea. To be sure, there was homely talk of yesterday's fishing and tomorrow's sheep-shearing. Westward, a few miles distant, the lighthouse-keeper had his flock. In contrast to his aerie, Sheep Island is peacefully pastoral. Here the flocks graze on emerald slopes, or rest by iris-bordered pools, under the rustling tamaracks. My eyes, dwelling on that winking lantern, could not picture those landlocked sheep, creatures of another planet.

At nine, in my turret room, I looked down on the spectacle from a loftier vantage point. High above the sea level, I was translated to another world. Never again shall I so completely leave behind the imperfections of time. I was conscious of moving in a larger sphere. Gone were the village sounds, the chatter of voices under a vine-draped porch—only the dialogue of the waves in happy unison. Only the stars wheeling in their bright orbits. Only some laggard gulls following the beam homeward to their harbor.

* * *

Morning again, and I wake to find the sun glittering on the water, the gulls resuming their gyrations, dipping suddenly, uttering their incessant, plaintive cries. But there was to be a change before noon. Gray, tenuous veils of August fog lie to windward. The air grows dank, the sun turns coppery and at last is blotted out. We are inundated by the cloud of swirling mist.

I half believe that those who profess an aversion to fog have not fully realized its variable beauty. Wispy and thin at first, it casts a curious spell, gathering substance as the wind unfolds its fleecy billows. The surf rises and falls as ever, but is invisible—something heard in dream. Surrounded by those nebulous vapors, seeing that silver apparition, one imagines how Atlantis might be risen from the deep.

Sounds other than sea sounds become audible then. The stir of the lighthouse below. The sound of a rope flapping. The whisper of oars as the small boat rides out beyond the buoy for the morning's catch of lobsters. The sound of a stove-lid briskly clattering and of household activities. Over and above the tang of the sea, I begin to sniff the delectable odors of the kitchen. There are eggs done to a turn, and toast flavored with clover honey, and, of all things, that incongruous appurtenance of the Maine breakfast—pie!

At midday we had visitors from the island. They came chugging up in a dingy launch, bringing with them the laughter and bustle of a commonplace world. Alas! the enchantment was broken.

* * *

Lighthouse-keepers are friendly people—doubtless because of their enforced solitude. Proudly they explain the intricate workings of the beacon to those who venture from the mainland, telling tales of legendary hurricanes, of great encounters with the wintry blasts. It is a welcome respite from the monotony of their days.

But to me something of the charm has vanished. I am reminded that, after all, I must return. My home is not in these windy spaces; I must go back to my own country, to reality. Or was it reality I was relinquishing? Perhaps in this lonely fastness one comes closer to wisdom, communes with an inner verity which can so easily be lost in the outer world.

So I am soon adrift again. I have spoken my farewells. The launch rocks gently as the motor gathers headway. I look back, hoping to catch a last salute, a friendly hand waving me good-by. But the fog has enveloped us. Nothing is left of that white shaft. Only the bell-buoy tolling and the mewing gulls. Yet I know that the light will be kept, that its ray will shine forth over the waters at the ebb of another day.

HAROLD VINAL.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

South African Bird Life

True, during the hot hours of the day, nature sleeps; but from dawn till some hours after sunrise, and again for an hour or two before sunset, the ear is gladdened by a never-ceasing chorus of song. Though African birds cannot pour out the trills of liquid melody common to the European songsters, many of them possess charming notes, and for what they lack vocally they make amends in beauty of form and plumage.

Low-Veld bird life is best studied among the thickets which margin the streams and pools, where, sitting under some shady tree, many a delightful hour may be spent. Pied-kingfishers, in black and white uniform, poise over the water with fluttering wings, their stations unweariedly resumed after each unsuccessful dive. Their cousin, the glittering malachite, less strenuous in method, perches on a branch overhanging the pool, and at intervals plunges headlong. . . .

Little black and yellow weaver birds are busy about their nests, which, pendent from branches, overhang the water like delicately woven baskets. Here and there darts a carmine-throated bee-eater, one of the most gorgeously plumaged birds in Africa. From the heart of a neighbouring bush, a warbler repeats again and again his charming little song, "Sweet pretty Floie—sweet pretty Floie." From the woods behind the little emerald spotted doves mingle their "coooo—cooo—coocoocoo" with the restful notes of the ring-doves, and with the cries of the bush francolins. It is these last-named which sound réveillé before sunrise each morning, for, with one or two of the shrikes, they are the earliest of all the birds to be awake. As the day goes on comes the clatter of guinea-fowl, as they issue from the deep shade where they have spent the hot hours, and spread over their feeding grounds, ere gathering for their evening parade at the pool.

To watch the birds drinking it is well to be in position at least an hour before sundown, for about then the francolins begin to trip singly down to the water. Just as the sun is about to sink come the flocks of guinea-fowl, marching in single file like soldiers, at the last breaking their ranks, and crowding down the bank with much noise and fluster. From just before, until just after sunset, the doves arrive in pairs. They come flying swiftly, alight a few feet from the water, run to it, take two or three sips, and then immediately fly straight away. The last of them has left the water within ten minutes after sunset, and there is a well-marked pause before the first of the sand-grouse arrive. Through the deepening shadows they come with a whir of wings, and alight with a sudden swoop. More and more, in pairs, and three or four together, until the whole sandy space by the water is covered with them as by a carpet. They are in no hurry to drink. Some chase each other about at a quaint shuffling run; others squat low in the sand. It is their hour; the time for relaxation and social amenity, when all meet on common ground; and they make the most of this short playtime. As they frolic, the cock birds chirrup their little ditty of seven notes, to which the hens croon a continuous accompaniment. Presently one or two pairs of birds run swiftly down to the water and drink without hurry, eight or ten sips each at least. The others quickly follow their example, and when each pair has finished it flies straight off. By this time it is almost dark, and small objects cannot be distinguished at more than fifteen paces. As the birds depart nothing of them can be seen; only the whir of their wings betrays them. Between the moment when the first arrivals light on the sand, until the latter is again deserted, is a space of about twenty minutes. No one who has the opportunity should miss going to watch the sand-grouse drink. It is one of the most interesting and pretty sights which can be conceived.—LIEUT.-COL. J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON, in "The Low-Veld: Its Wild Life and Its People." (London: Cassell & Co. Ltd.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© E. J. Mason, London

Rhododendrons

MR. E. J. MASON, in his flower studies, is able to manipulate his camera with the same ease and dexterity as an artist does his brush. It conforms entirely to his will, accenting this, subduing that; intensifying the light where it is most needed and softening the shadows until they lose themselves in the background.

The flowers he chooses appear to be conscious of his intentions, grouping themselves in the way best calculated to show off their particular charm. In the present study four delicately toned flower heads, as light and round as a bunch of bubbles, are framed in circles of sturdy, dark leaves which deepen where they touch the frail petals and stand out with remarkable force against the background. The texture of the leaves is strongly emphasized by definite, sharp shadows thrown upon the veined surfaces, and by the play of light and shade around the curved edges.

The group presents a remarkably arresting study of tone values: the brilliant light flooding the upper portion; the half-tone of the vase with the interesting woody stalks seen through the water; the dreamy suggestion of pearls and glass so successfully introduced into the space on the left; and the misty restfulness of the shadows in the background.

Light has molded the showy profusion of large beautiful flowers that nature has provided, and the artist with his camera has done the rest.

Among Mr. Mason's many still-life studies, perhaps none can boast of greater charm than this.

A Sitting to Sargent

In March, 1914, I arranged by letter and telephone that John Sargent should draw a charcoal head of me. I asked him whether he would like to come to see me at Seymour Street previous to the sitting, so that he should get to know my face beforehand; the answer (as they say in the House of Commons) was in the negative, and he explained how greatly he preferred not to behold his subject until the sitting. "As you walk into my studio I make up my mind how I see you."

Feeling very strongly as I do on the subject of "dated" clothes in a portrait, I donned on this occasion a velvet classically draped evening dress (by Ospovat); Sargent looked at it, his head on one side, and said: "Very nice, but I think I'll leave out the dress entirely and just put in your row of pearls. You see the mere fact of your wearing a necklace indicates a fully clothed condition."

I condoled with him at the start that he should have to do a portrait of me in "black and white"—my coloring being my salient characteristic—and he said: "I am going to try my best to suggest your coloring in this portrait." Only recently I came upon two of my guests, who had just seen the Sargent head, arguing heatedly at the front door, the one declaring that it was a colored portrait, and the other denying it. . . .

He was just like a schoolboy—keen, simple, vital, and modest as only great geniuses are. I was overwhelmed when he asked for my criticism of the portrait at intervals all through the sitting. He even said I must tell him whether he was to draw me with my mouth open or shut. I replied: 'Shut, for the love of goodness, because my friends all declare I never stop talking!" . . .

Lady Gregory is the Egeria of the Irish Renaissance in Literature: to her the world owes perhaps the greatest flowering of beautiful English since Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan giants. Without her inspiration there would have been no Yeats, no Synge. And the world of literature would have been the poorer for their loss.

While I was sitting for my portrait to John Sargent, he told me about a conversation he once had with Synge. Sargent asked him: "Tell me, Synge, how did you get that gorgeous language you write?" Synge replied: "I put me ear to the crack in the flure." Now, what Synge meant was that he listened from his room in an inn on the Aran Islands (a wild spot on the extreme left-hand corner of the map of Europe) to the natives conversing in their own Irish tongue; he then turned it into English, and thus came by his magnificent style, with the special lilt at was the legacy of the Erse.

Lady Gregory was born a Persse of the County Galway, and knows her Ireland through and through.

Some years ago I saw her two plays, *Spreading the News* and *The Workhouse Ward*, acted by peasants at a remote spot in Western Ireland in a reclaimed cattle barn, faintly reminiscent of its late tenants. That was the real thing, and no mistake about it! The actors fairly wallowed in their parts, and—oh, joy!—had, for obvious reasons, no difficulty with their brogues, while the audience screamed itself hoarse with appreciation of every point and sally.—MRS. CLAUDE BEDINGTON, in "All That I Have Met." (London: Cassell & Co., Ltd.)

Emerson

We took it to the woods, we two,
The book well worn and brown,
To read his words where stirring leaves
Rained their soft shadows down.

Yet as we sat and breathed the scene,
We opened not a page;
Enough that he was with us there,
Our silent, friendly sage!

His fresh "Rhodora" bloomed again,
His "Humble-bee" buzzed near;
And oh, the "Wood-notes" beautiful
He taught our souls to hear.

So our unopened book we read;
And so, in restful mood,
We and our poet, arm in arm,
Went sauntering through the wood.

—MARY MAPES DODGE. Poems.

Ehrlichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EHRLICHKEIT ist im täglichen Kreislauf des Geschäftslebens eine sehr erwünschte grundlegende Eigenschaft. Für einen befriedigenden Verkehr der Menschen miteinander ist sie unentbehrlich. Denn obgleich Scharfsinn und Geschicklichkeit im Geschäft von Wert sind, haftet dem Handel ohne Ehrlichkeit Mißtrauen, Verzögerung, Unzufriedenheit und Ungewißheit an. Ja, der Geschäftsausdruck „Transaktion", der einfach „Werteaustausch" bedeutet, weist auf die Notwendigkeit der Ehrlichkeit hin.

Die bekannte Redensart „arm aber ehrlich" wird zuweilen in spöttischem Sinne gebraucht, um auszudrücken, daß ehrliche Leute wohl ehrlich, aber kaum erfolgreich sein können. Auch das oft gebrauchte Sprichwort: „Ehrlich währt am längsten" gilt nicht selten für eine abgedroschene Plattheit, und seine praktische Anwendung wird aus Furcht, daß es sich nicht bewähre, vereitelt.

Ist es wahr, daß Ehrlichkeit dem scheinbaren Wirken ihres Gegenteils, der Unehrlichkeit, unterliegt? Das Leben der Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, war arbeits- und erfolgreich. Ihr Umgang mit Menschen aus vielen Ständen und Berufen erforderte liebevolle Hingebung beim Beweisen der köstlichen Christus-Wahrheit, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft zum Ausdruck kommt. Mrs. Eddy wich nie von Grundeigenschaften wie Rechtschaffenheit, Redlichkeit und Gerechtigkeit ab. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 118) schreibt sie: „Wir können nicht Gott, dem Guten, und dem Bösen—mit andern Worten, den materiellen Sinnen, falschen Einflüsterungen, dem Eigenwillen, selbstsüchtigen Beweggründen und menschlicher Weltklugheit—gehorchen. Wir werden nicht mehr an das Böse glauben, wenn der Glaube einen Ruhepunkt findet und geistiges Verständnis den Menschen leitet. Ehrlichkeit in jeder Lage, unter allen Umständen ist die unerläßliche Regel des Gehorsams". Wenn wir erkennen, daß Ehrlichkeit im Grunde von Gott—dem unendlichen Gemüt, dem göttlichen Prinzip—stammt, verstehen wir die Kraft dieser wünschenswerten Eigenschaft.

Ehrlichkeit ist eine aufbauende, dem Glauben an das Gute, der göttlichen Weisheit, Fürsorge, Ordnung und rechtem Wirken verwandte Eigenschaft. Ehrlichkeit bringt das göttliche Prinzip zum Ausdruck. Gott kennt keine Unehrlichkeit; was Er geschaffen hat, wird nie von dem Makel dieser Verneinung berührt. Gott schuf nie eine Neigung zu Unehrlichkeit; sie ist kein Teil des weisen, harmonischen Wirkens Gottes. Sie ist wertlos, weil sie durchaus verneinend ist; sie hat kein wirkliches Dasein, weil sie das Gegenteil einer im allgegenwärtigen göttlichen Gemüt bestehenden geistigen Eigenschaft ist. Unehrlichkeit ist in allen ihren Erscheinungsformen nichts anderes als ein Teil des Traumes, daß Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie seien. Sie ist unnötig, weil sie nichts Gutes wirkt.

Ehrlichkeit dagegen ist notwendig. Auf das göttliche Prinzip gegründete Ehrlichkeit erwägt alle Zustände gerecht und läßt keine Täuschung zu. Ehrlichkeit erleuchtet das Denken, beseitigt Mißtrauen und fördert die Befriedigung und die Freude rechter Beziehungen.

Als sittliche Eigenschaft rügt Ehrlichkeit ihr vermeintliches Gegenteil. Dies ist in der Geschichte von Zachäus im 19. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Lukas veranschaulicht. Zachäus war so begierig, mehr von des Meisters Werken zu erfahren, daß er Jesus „mit Freuden aufnahm", als dieser ihn rief. Ferner lesen wir, daß Zachäus sagte: „Siehe, Herr, die Hälfte meiner Güter gebe ich den Armen, und so ich jemand betrogen habe, das gebe ich vierfältig wieder". Die Bedeutung dieser Begebenheit wird durch den Hinweis auf sein sofortiges Handeln noch erhöht. So zieht der Christus, die Wahrheit, das empfängliche Denken an, hebt es höher und bewirkt eine augenblickliche Heilung von Unehrlichkeit.

Aber wie kommt es, kann man fragen hören, daß Ehrlichkeit an sich anscheinend nicht immer erfolgreich ist? Tatsache ist, daß Ehrlichkeit für menschlichen Erfolg grundlegend ist; aber die Menschen müssen noch viele andere verfügbare und wichtige Eigenschaften wie Findigkeit, Fleiß, Ausdauer, Wachsamkeit, Tüchtigkeit, Zusammenarbeit, Urteilsvermögen und Geschicklichkeit anwenden. Doch Ehrlichkeit ist zweifellos eine unerläßliche Eigenschaft, die den Erfolg aller rechten Tätigkeit sichern hilft. Sie ist auch eine beschützende Eigenschaft. Auf Seite 126 in "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Kein Verweis ist so wirksam wie die lautlose Lehre eines guten Beispiels". Der Abschnitt endet mit den Worten: „Sei eingedenk, daß Ehrlichkeit letzten Endes immer über Unehrlichkeit siegt".

Was für Frucht trägt die Ehrlichkeit? Die Christliche Wissenschaft beantwortet diese Frage, indem sie die geistigen Ideen über Ehrlichkeit ans Licht bringt. Das Wahrnehmen dessen, was in unserem Denken und täglichen Leben wahr ist, deckt das Unwahre unvermeidlich auf. Dadurch kann die geistige Wahrnehmung Irrtum aufdecken und gegen seine Ansprüche gewappnet sein. Das durch rechtes Denken und rechtes Leben erweckte Vertrauen ermutigt uns, den Weisungen des göttlichen Prinzips gemäß weise zu handeln. So ist man nicht so leicht dem Einfluß der Furcht oder der Unentschlossenheit preisgegeben. Die dem Gehorsam gegen die Goldene Regel entspringende Freude ist nicht nur ein Segen für uns selber sondern auch ein Leuchtfeuer der Hoffnung, das andere den sicheren Weg der Geistigkeit und der Güte weist. Noch wichtiger ist, daß wir durch das Streben, das Rechte zu beweisen, für Gottes Ideen empfänglich werden, um offenen Sinnes alle rechten Ideen ununterbrochen zu empfangen; denn das wahrhaft ehrliche Herz ist geistig empfänglich. Geistige Empfänglichkeit ist notwendig, die Kraft Christi, der Wahrheit, geistig zu verstehen, wodurch die Widerwärtigkeitsansprüche des Irrtums zerstört werden.

Ehrlichkeit ist also ein Schlüssel, der die Tür zum Himmelreich öffnet. „Herr, wer wird wohnen in deiner Hütte? Wer wird bleiben auf deinem heiligen Berge? Wer ohne Tadel einhergeht und recht tut und redet die Wahrheit von Herzen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Woodland Fancy

In this green-dappled bower, where the leaves
Make a weird tapestry of emerald light,
As though the flickering flame that noon receives
Fell from a tall stained window's arching height,
One could imagine dryad, sylph or sprite
Gamboled and leapt, and winked in impish glee
At men that stare and pass, but cannot see.

Yet stranger even than dancing fauns to view,
These elfish gnats that wheel the hours away!—
This bird that dazzles in a spurt of blue!—
This chipmunk with his arcobatic play!—
And all as nimbly fleet, as briskly gay
As though, in welcoming rapture, they could scan
The wings of Hermes or the flutes of Pan!

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE daily round of the business world a basic quality deeply desired is honesty. Honesty is an essential to satisfactory dealing among men; for though shrewdness and skill have their value in business, yet without the quality of honesty commerce becomes tainted with distrust, delay, dissatisfaction, uncertainty. Indeed, the business term "transaction," which might be defined in a few words as "an exchange of values," points to the necessity of honesty.

The familiar expression "poor, but honest" is sometimes used derisively, the implication perhaps being that those who are honest may be honest but are not likely to be successful. And the much-used saying, "Honesty is the best policy," is sometimes considered an outworn platitude, the practical carrying out of which is avoided through fear that it may not work.

Is it true that honesty suffers defeat through the seeming activity of its opposite, dishonesty? The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, led a busy and successful life. Her dealings with those representing many vocations and capacities required loving consecration in demonstrating the precious Christ, Truth, as expressed in Christian Science. Fundamental qualities, such as righteousness, fairness, and justice, were always adhered to by Mrs. Eddy. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118) she writes: "We cannot obey both God, good, and evil,—in other words, the material senses, false suggestions, self-will, selfish motives, and human policy. We shall have no faith in evil when faith finds a resting-place and scientific understanding guides man. Honesty in every condition, under every circumstance, is the indispensable rule of obedience." When we realize that honesty is in its essence derived from God—infinite Mind, divine Principle—then we understand the power of this desirable attribute.

Honesty is a constructive quality, related to faith in good, to divine wisdom, loving-kindness, order, and right activity. Honesty expresses divine Principle. God knows no dishonesty; nothing that He has created is ever touched with the taint of this negation. God never created a tendency toward dishonesty; it is no part of God's intelligent, harmonious activity. It has no value, because it is wholly negative; it has no real existence, because it is the opposite of a spiritual quality existing in omnipresent divine Mind. Dishonesty in all its phases is but a part of the dream of life and intelligence in matter. It is not necessary, because it does no good.

Honesty, on the other hand, is a necessity. Honesty based on divine Principle weighs all conditions justly and avoids deception. Honesty inspires thought, eliminating distrust and bringing out the satisfaction and joy of right relationship.

Honesty, as a moral quality, rebukes its supposititious opposite. This is illustrated in the nineteenth chapter of Luke, wherein is recorded the occasion of Zacchæus meeting Christ Jesus. So eager was Zacchæus to know more of the Master's works that when Jesus called him, Zacchæus "received him joyfully." It is further related that Zacchæus said, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." The significance of this incident is emphasized by the implication of immediate action. Thus the Christ, Truth, attracts the receptive thought, uplifts and exalts it, and effects a spontaneous healing of the claim of dishonesty.

But why is it, one may ask, that honesty of itself does not always appear to bring success? The fact is that honesty is basic to human success; but there are also many other available and essential qualities for men to use, such as resourcefulness, industry, persistence, alertness, efficiency, coöperation, judgment, and ability. Yet honesty is undoubtedly an indispensable quality that helps to insure the success of all right activity. It is also a protective quality. On page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "No reproof is so potent as the silent lesson of a good example." The paragraph closes with these words: "Bear in mind that, in the long race, honesty always defeats dishonesty."

What are some of the fruits of honesty? Christian Science answers this question by bringing to light the spiritual ideas related to honesty. The discernment of what is true in one's thinking and daily experience necessarily uncovers that which is untrue. In this way, spiritual perception is able to detect error and is forearmed against its claims. The confidence inspired by right thinking and living gives one courage to act wisely according to the dictates of divine Principle. In this way one is not apt to be swayed by fear or indecision. The joy proceeding from obedience to the Golden Rule is not only a blessing to oneself but a beacon of hope, directing others to follow the safe course of spirituality and goodness. More important still, receptivity to God's ideas through striving to demonstrate the right, opens thought to receive all right ideas continuously, for a truly honest heart is a spiritually receptive heart. Spiritual receptivity is necessary to the spiritual understanding of the power of Christ, Truth, through which error's claims of inharmony are destroyed.

Honesty, then, is a key which opens the door to the kingdom of heaven. "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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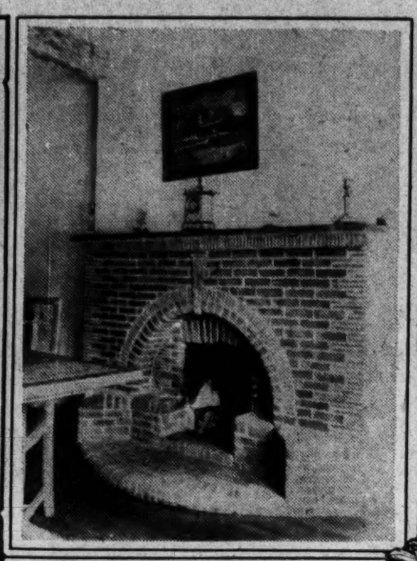
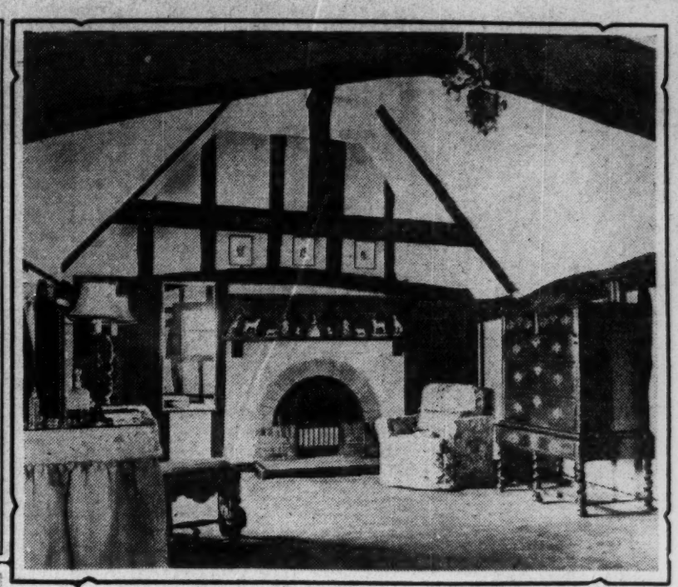
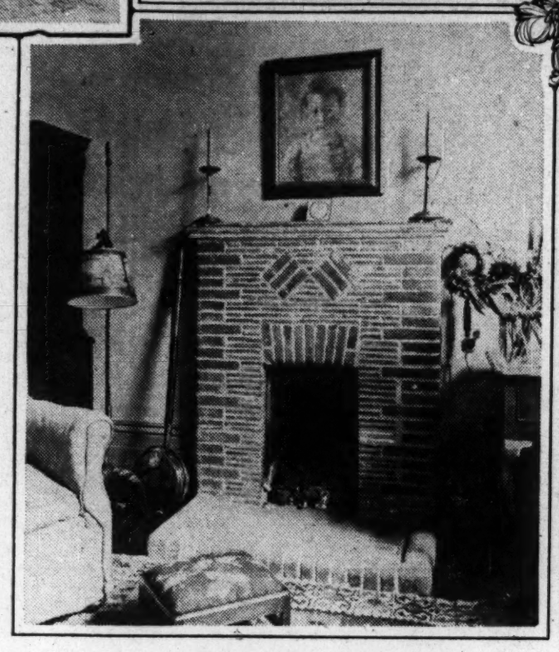
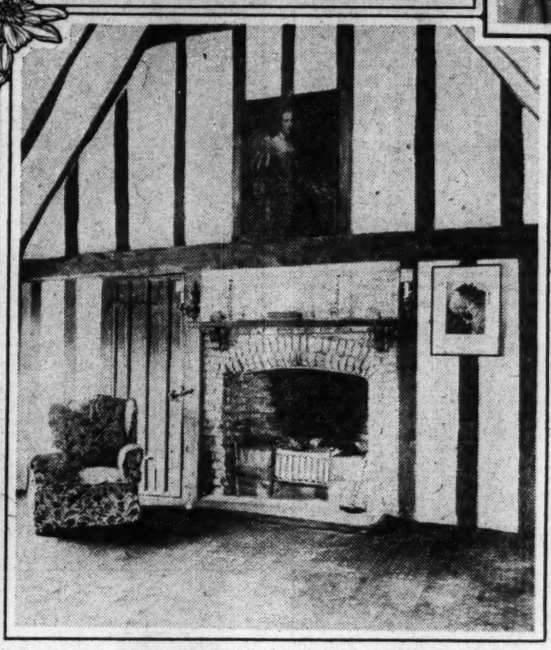
Home Building and Gardening









Upper Row, Left—Typical Old-World Cottage Fireplace With Oak Lintel and Inglenooks. Left Center—Curves and Angles Combined to Make Attractive and Homelike Fireplace for Either Cottage Type of Dining Room or Living Room. Mr. William Grice, Architect. Right Center—Brick With Stone Lintel, Stone Hobs and Narrow Oak Mantel Shelf, Appropriate for Room Furnished in Modern Pieces. Designed by Crossley & Brown. Right

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© K. Morrison, London

—Modern Fireplace Introduced Into Bedroom of Fifteenth-Century Farmhouse. Note How the Brick Work Harmonizes With Character of the Room. Lower Row, Left—Modest In Proportion and Effective in Pattern This Brick and Tile Fireplace Is Just the Thing for a Small Room. Mr. Gray Wornum, Architect. Right—Except for Addition of Modern Grate, This Fireplace Looks as It Did Generations Ago. Note Arched Border.

Beauty of Brick Fireplaces

Designs Suited to Various Types of Rooms

By KATHERINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN CERTAIN countries, notably in those where one or another form of central heating is customary in most houses, the tendency has been to minimize the importance of fireplaces or even to do away with them altogether. Yet even in rooms depending on other sources for heat, a fireplace may still be desirable, for its hospitable associations, its decorative significance and for occasional use. This applies particularly to large living-rooms, dining-rooms or libraries.

In England where the majority of people still regard the open fire as indispensable because the most cheerful if not the most efficient means of heating, the fireplace will probably be retained for many years to come. So whether this time-honored feature is introduced to fulfill its primary function or for any other less imperative reasons, its design and construction are of considerable consequence.

One of the most popular types in England at present is the brick fireplace. It has been in vogue for several decades. Many are models of what a fireplace should be; others are striking illustrations of what to avoid. Before deciding upon any special style or design, the first question the prospective householder should ask is "Is a brick fireplace suitable for the kind of room I have in mind?" If he or she is thinking of a formal reception room to be furnished in polished mahogany or veneered walnut, the answer in most cases is emphatically "no." But if an informal living-room, large or small, be contemplated, the brick fireplace will be just the thing.

Suggests Outdoor Living

Somehow brickwork always suggests life out of doors. Therefore a brick chimney piece seems as out of place in the average sophisticated city drawing-room as bare brick walls would be. On the other hand, this same open air quality is what makes it fit in so admirably with the lofty spacious rough finished studio and with the cottage style of living-room.

Indeed in England one must look to old cottages and farmhouses in order to find the most appropriate models for big modern informal rooms. What were the characteristics of these old brick fireplaces? They were usually of great size, so deep that they contained, besides the broad hearth, two built-in seats to each side of the fire called inglenooks. Frequently also there were niches for storing mugs and kitchen utensils. This whole interior work—seats, sides and hearth, as well as the actual chimney—was made of brick (except in localities where stone was abundant). The only other material was rough hewn oak used for the long beam forming the lintel.

Brick fireplaces of this Old-World type provide an impressive architectural feature for the large modern living-room. Besides they make a center for family and social life. If they are to be used for actual heating, some means must be contrived (as is done in restored English houses) of making them more efficient than in the old days when most of the warmth went up the cavernous chimney. But whether they are intended for continuous use or only for an occasional supplementary log fire, these reproduction fireplaces can be made most attractive by equipping them as in by-gone days with such things as brass and copper pots, kettles and trivets, decorative wrought iron cranes and cast-iron firebacks.

Modern Adaptations

In small informal rooms these monumental fireplaces may seem too overpowering. In such cases it is best to choose a modern adaptation of more modest proportions which, though simple in design, will be more in keeping with the size and purpose of the room. Two examples by English architects are shown on this page. It will be noticed that tiles are introduced in both of them. These tiles are very helpful in making a more arresting pattern.

What kind of brick should be chosen? For the reproductions of old cottage fireplaces, a type of brick rough in texture and slightly uneven in shape is preferable. In England what are called "stocks" can be recommended. These are clamp fired instead of being burnt in a kiln and this method of manufacture produces pleasing modulations of color. They are incidentally the cheapest to buy.

Either these or some other rough textured brick are suitable for interiors where the walls are of plaster with an uneven finish and where there are exposed beams or rafters. But where the room, though still retaining an informal character, has smoother walls and less irregularities of construction, the fireplace should be built of a more uniform grade of brick—more uniform, that is, in shape and size. It is still important to select a variety which will have those delightful graduations of tone which one associates with the mellow brickwork of the past. In England there are plenty of firms selling antique multicolored facing bricks which, combined with the proper shade of mortar, make a most beautiful mosaic of color when built up into a fireplace of good design. It goes without saying that the smaller two-inch bricks are more effective than the larger size.

Hobbies and Hints

A Garden Club Activity

Germantown, Penna.

Dear Editor:

So often I have planned to write and tell you how much our garden club has enjoyed some of the articles in the Monitor. On several occasions we have read articles at the club meetings that have been most helpful and enjoyable. Last year when our club adjourned for the summer (we always try to make the meeting a gala time) we had what we called music of the garden. There were several songs, readings, a most interesting talk on our song birds and a flower dance on the lawn of one of our members. The setting was as exquisite as the dancing on a lawn, with a background of huge pink and blue hydrangeas. This year we are planning romance of the garden, a friend giving the history of some of the famous gardens of the world with pictures of same. The rest of the program has not been completed.

I wonder if all clubs know that the State Federation of Garden Clubs at a very little cost, will rent sets of slides of our lovely and historic gardens, our wild flowers (especially those of the Smoky Mountain Park) and a short lecture with them. We were fortunate enough to have a lantern loaned us for the slides and our charges were less than $1.

(Mrs.) A. H. Z.

* * *

A Flag Garden

Berwyn, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We call our garden the friendship flag, as it is shaped like a flag and consists of flowers donated and exchanged by friends.

The outline of the flag is of iris, 60 different kinds. The stars consist of chrysanthemums. The stripes of flag are in alternate rows of delphinium, phlox, gaillardias, two rows of peonies, calliopsis and tulips.

In the extreme background surrounding the garage, we have arranged a rock garden. All the rocks were collected by my husband and myself from different parts of Illinois. Some are very beautuful—coral, blue and green in color.

A seat in the background is made of flagstones sunk in the ground and a straight one across the top. To the left of the garage we cut down an old crab apple tree, and used part of trunk on which to rest a bird bath, using the remainder for fence and rustic gate, back of which I keep dirt for adding to the garden. Around the bird bath I planted Madonna lilies, and for the border I planted salmon color geraniums and dwarf blue ageratum. The fences on either side of flag are scarcely visible in summer, as they are covered with vines and clusters of tall flowers.

Below the rock garden are yellow jonquils and grape hyacinths and different rock garden plants. Along the right where we have stepping stones are tall daisies, mixed phlox, Madonna lilies, day lilies, monkshood, and many other things. In how many unexpected ways does one discover how to improve the garden each year, and while we add different flowers to make it more attractive.

Our garden not only affords us pleasure but recalls memories of friends who donated plants and helped make it a spot of beauty and restfulness.

(Mrs.) J. D.

* * *

Blackbirds Who "Dunk" Their Bread

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

The Garden Hobby column interested us long before we had a place of our own, and now that we have a small piece of land (to which we refer as "the garden") a contribution to this page seems a fitting expression of our appreciation for the many delightful things we have learned through it.

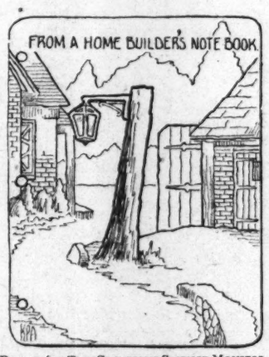
Although this small plot lies within a large city, an air of privacy is achieved by a high evergreen hedge which surrounds it. There is a pool, of course, which is a never-failing source of interest with its variety, on a small scale, of plant and animal life, and near the pool is a bird bath that is seldom unoccupied. Close to both, under a pomegranate tree, we have placed a rustic table where we often take our meals "al fresco."

These outdoor meals give us a splendid opportunity to observe the birds, and it is about the birds that we wish particularly to write. It was during one of these times that our attention was first drawn to the "dunkers"—here let us explain for the benefit of those who may be unfamiliar with the species, that the commonly known name is "blackbirds." To us, however, they will always be dunkers and the reason is not inconsistent. These birds do not seem to have such strong bills as some others of their kind do, so when they find a piece of bread too hard to eat comfortably, they hop to the pool or bath, drop it in the water, and then perch there nonchalantly surveying their surroundings while the morsel becomes palatable. At times they just dip the bread in without letting go of it, and then again they almost fling it in and keep turning it until it has reached the desired stage of soddenness.

Again and again we have told friends about our dunkers and such is their incredulity that we have always to let them see for themselves, and, unlike children who seldom perform for visitors, the little black fellows obligingly "dunk" for anyone with patience to sit quietly for a few minutes.

This is just one phase of the many pleasant diversions offered by our garden, but we realize that your space is limited and should this letter be printed, we do not wish to take more than our share.

(Mrs.) I. M.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NATURAL LAMP POST

The trunk of a tree that had to be cut down to make room for building has been used here to provide an interesting lamp post of an informal character.

A Border for Annuals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

OF LATE years there has been a growing tendency to allot at least one border to the growing of annuals and definite grouping and color schemes are now being carried out in the annual border as in the perennial.

Care must be taken in planning the succession, as great disappointment often comes after the first brilliant flare of color in June and July, if the later months have not been sufficiently studied; but this applies especially to gardens on light sandy soils which dry up in a hot summer.

To those who live on heavy loam or chalk the problem is easier, and the brilliance of the annuals grown on the latter soil almost compensates for the omission of many plants to whom chalk is inimical.

Color and Height to Consider

In planning the annual border, as with herbaceous plants, the tallest varieties must form the background, and the general effect is heightened if the association of various colors is studied.

At the back a block of white, made up of cream colored zinnias, tobacco flowers, Lavatera alba, and white larkspur, might merge into a blue mass of salpiglossis, cornflowers, scabious and blue larkspurs, while on the other side lemon colored African marigolds and tall yellow antirrhinums would supply the yellow note.

For the rose colored shades giant double poppies, Lavatera rosea, zinnias and the gorgeous red tobacco flower are all good, and form a good succession, the giant poppies leading the way, followed by the Lavatera, and before the latter fades the crimson tobacco and the zinnias are in full flower and continue so until the frost.

For the middle part of the border there is an equally wide choice—Love-in-the-mist, blue salvia and Commelina celestis supply the blue note; white godetias, stocks, dwarf zinnias, and antirrhinums, the white, while marigolds, sweet sultan and many of the South African annuals make bright patches of yellow. Clarkia, Shirley poppies, pink antirrhinums, and godetia make a good rose-colored mass, but must be kept away from the yellow.

Among the annuals for the front of the border, Eschscholtzia is one of the best and can be got in every shade of pink, white and orange. Nemesia, too, is invaluable and is very early in coming into flower. Crimson, pale yellow, deep orange, white, soft pink and two shades of blue are the colors of this useful plant.

Dwarf nasturtiums make a riot of color, but must not be allowed to get too rampant as they are apt to swamp their less exuberant neighbors.

Phlox Drummondi should be included, but should be grown if possible near a plant of more sturdy habit, as its growth gets very sprawling toward the end of the season unless supported.

The annual dianthus must not be omitted. They give a splendid show for many weeks. A beautiful range of blue is provided by Phacelia, Nemophila, the blue pimpernel, and if judiciously treated, the old-fashioned Lobelia may be effectively used.

Of all these gay colored flowers, few are fragrant, so the sweet-smelling mignonette and the night-scented stock should be added to the list.

Culture Is Simple

The culture of these annuals is simple. The ground must be well dug and benefits from a good dressing of well-rotted manure or a good commercial fertilizer as a substitute. Break any large lumps of earth into small pieces, and make the surface even before sowing.

They may be sown from the end of February in England to the beginning of May, and gaps can be made good any time during May from boxes of seedlings supplied by nearly all nursery gardeners.

It is important to give plenty of room, for if enough space is allowed for roots to develop, the flowers will be large, and the period of bloom will be extended.

Annuals are easy to grow, they seldom fail to flower, and are well worth the trouble expended on them.

[The above suggestions apply primarily to England but with slight adjustment and few substitutions can easily be applied elsewhere.]

Book on Climbing Roses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have a rose garden or are planning to have one, you will want a new book, "Climbing Roses" by G. A. Stevens (Macmillan $2). Mr. Stevens is secretary and associate editor of The American Rose Society. Any rose book carrying the recommendation of J. Horace McFarland needs no additional word from us, but perhaps the reader will like to know a little about the contents.

It is quite understandable for amateurs; in fact it is a fine introduction to the whole business of growing roses. Climbers are recommended as being particularly easy to grow, and as affording more varieties than all the other roses combined.

There are many uses for climbers besides the familiar trellis cover. Ground covers, hedges, ropes, chains, pillars, are only a few. These are discussed, as are also the various points in planting and caring for roses, followed by a fine descriptive list of varieties.

How I Can Help

I can learn the ways of trees, forest and wild life and know how to be of service in propagating these natural resources. Books, contacts with experienced people, and my own upbuilding efforts, with their mistakes and successes, are the ways to learn.

I can improve the farm woodlot at home, and in so doing, learn the best forestry practices to follow in similar cases, and render a great service and example at the same time.

I can beautify the home grounds by planting trees and shrubs grown from seeds, or cuttings grown in the home nursery.

I can take part in the National Nut Tree Planting Project, and other great movements of this kind, and get my companions to do so.

I can always be ready to observe all laws, both natural and legal, and will attempt to be courageous enough not only to stand for the right but to fight the wrong.—From Garden Greetings, Garden Club of Ohio.

Gardens From Literature

From 'Lorna Doone'—and 'Peter Pan,' Too

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE corner of the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition devoted to "Gardens from Great Plays" apparently stretches away to miles of glorious scenery, to headlands above expanses of ocean, to flat-topped hills with gassy knolls broken by time-worn boulders. Here are gardens so wonderfully set in their surroundings that they melt into the background as clouds melt into the sky, proving that no garden need look small if it blends with the landscape. It is this point that impresses itself most strongly upon one when wandering among the lovely scenes that have been inspired by memorable plays and novels of our time.

It is because the rough, broken stones belong to Exmoor; because the flint in the bed of the stream is the actual flint one finds there, that the "Lorna Doone" garden is so satisfying. The distant hills demand a tumbling, bubbling stream, and here it is, playing over moss-grown rocks, and flowing beneath bridges that must have sprung from the Doone Valley; the worse that sprinkles the uplands shows golden on the bushes, and the flowers are flowers that grow in Somerset and Devon.

A garden that melts into the surrounding architecture is from "Lilac Time," proving how a small area expands when in complete harmony with its setting. The Old-World house, with its blue painted ridges, red tiles and gray shadows, forms a background for the set flower beds and lily pool; the wooden balcony running round the walls and the wistaria that hangs over the square entrance to the picturesque courtyard, find their counterparts in a wooden pergola covered with flowering creepers. The garden does not come to a halt on reaching the house; it flows into it and so grows immeasurably larger.

Windsor Castle

Another garden that is strongly in sympathy with architecture, though of a different type, is from the play "When Knighthood was in Flower." Here the scene shows a distant view of Windsor Castle with its red brick terraces and famous Round Tower rising among the old trees of the park. The formal rose garden is entered between two low stone piers over a circular step of cut stone, opening onto a sunk portion surrounded by beds of flowering bushes. A simple wooden gate on one side leading into the adjoining fields gives a remarkably "widening" effect. The typically English atmosphere calls for the typical English rose, and the ancient dignity of Windsor is duly emphasized by the circular movement so cleverly worked out.

A view of undulating fields, from which rise massed groups of heavy trees, mirrored in the still depths of a deep pool, demands an Elizabethan garden of serious lines. A scene from J. B. Fagan's "The Earth" has been selected to illustrate the beauty and repose of clipped yews and topiary in such surroundings.

Peter Pan, Too

By way of contrast two gay gardens are shown, one from "Beauty and the Barge," the other from "Peter Pan." Both are set near the sea. A medley of carnations has been chosen for the former, with broad banks of grass leading up to a low conifer hedge, cleverly broken in three places in order that the garden may stretch on and out to the coast line, where the light-hearted waves, warmed by the sunlight, blend delightfully with the colors of the flowers.

The "Peter Pan" garden is alive with all the principal characters in the story. The famous basket boat with its scarlet shirt sail, floats on a miniature stretch of water, and the Wendy House, lit by some mysterious rosy light, stands on a small rocky height. There are tiny busy paths running here and there; there are fascinating grottoes, while a laughing, tumbling sea peeps between the hillocks—a true Barrie garden, without walls or barriers, extending into the limitless world of make-believe.

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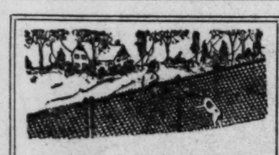
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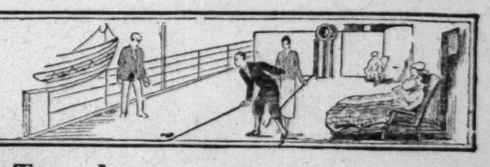

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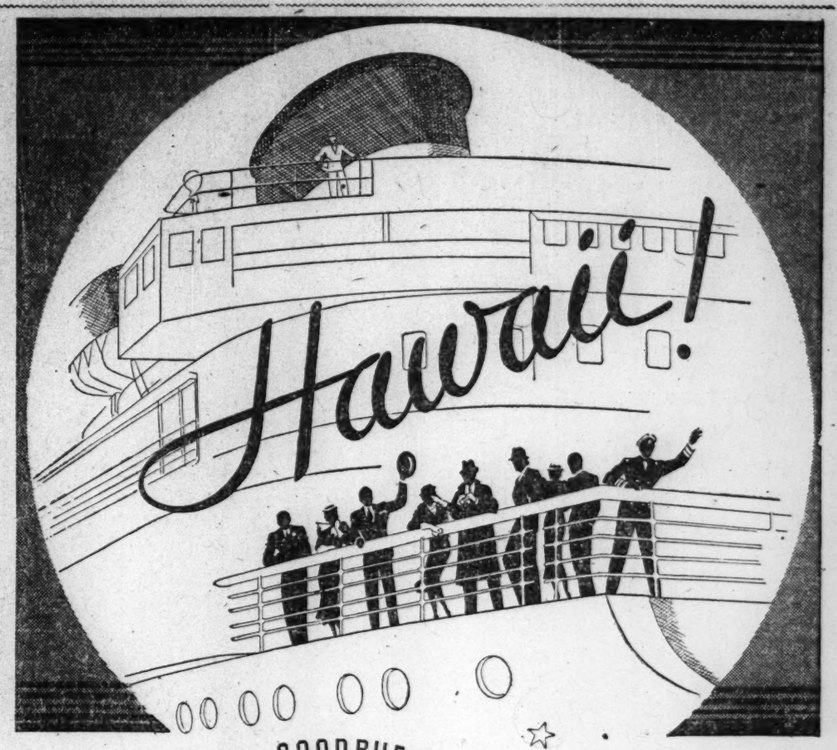

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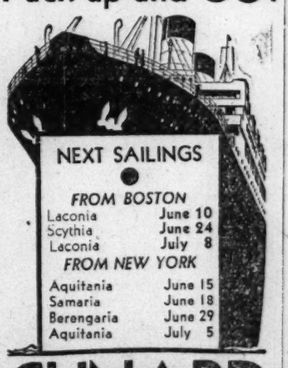

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slip Off After Irregular Price Movement

Scattered Profit-Taking Gives Market Uneven Appearance

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Diverse influences pervaded the stock market today, and prices turned somewhat ragged after early moderate strength in most departments.

Stocks churned about with considerable uncertainty, to slip irregularly lower in late trading.

Reduction of the Santa Fe preferred dividend was an unsettling influence after the market had firmed in the early hours. Santa Fe common was off around 4 points while the preferred lost about 6.

Other losses of 1 to around 2 were shown by American Telephone, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, Case, American Can and Delaware & Hudson. U. S. Steel, Western Union and General Motors were slightly higher.

Transfers approximated 6,000,000 shares.

Commodities were moderately irregular, with intermittent realizing in wheat following cooler weather forecasts for the West and Southwest. Corn was slightly easier. Bar silver was up fractionally, and copper held steady. Cotton eased slightly.

Wire Merger Rumors

The action of the House in adding a last-minute amendment to the Rayburn rail bill which would permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve consolidations of telegraph and cable companies again directed attention to recent rumors of a Western Union-Postal merger. Officials of the companies, however, reiterated their denials that a consolidation was imminent or that any application had been made to the Government for permission to merge.

Banking quarters are watching closely the approach of June 15, at which time important matters of finance must be decided both here and abroad. The Treasury, for instance, needs around $1,000,000,000 for refunding and other purposes, and at the same time Great Britain and other foreign debtors of the United States must either pay, default or obtain a postponement on war loan payments. The Treasury's financing is expected to be in the form of short-term obligations, but just what action the foreign contingent will take on their June installments is a matter of much conjecture.

Business news generally continued satisfactory, although there were some moderate let-downs in the recent excited pace of scattered industries. Steel production apparently is maintaining its improvement, with operations at Cleveland reported substantially above those of last week. Freight car loadings appear to be holding up well.

Bonds Generally Higher

Conforming closely to the pattern of recent markets, secondary issues in the bond list today lead the way to generally higher values.

Activity was concentrated in some of the communications issues, a few industrials and a considerable number of the low priced rails. Loans with a high investment rating were firm but relatively inactive.

Despite the lack of confirmation for reports of merger plans by Western Union and Postal Telegraph, the bonds of both companies continued to soar. Postal 5s jumped another five points, while Western Union 5s gained half as much.

Some of the electric power issues were in demand, particularly American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Utility Power & Light debenture 5s.

Additional reports of business betterment tended to support industrial bonds, though few were able to forge materially ahead of their recent highs.

Favorable carloading figures and other indications of improving revenues brought a fair following to the rail group, which was featured by strength in several loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee and Great Northern.

U. S. Governments continued in the same narrow trend, with trading comparatively light. Several of the French and German issues registered losses of a point or so, but in other departments the foreign list was steady.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	27½	30½	Manhattan	26¼	29¼
City	35	38	Public	29	32

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	68	71	Irving	21⅝	23⅝
Chemical	38¼	42¼	M'facturers	18	20
Empire	20⅛	23½	Title Guar.	24	27
Guaranty	310	117			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	28	30	Second Nat	94	97
N Shawmut	27½	29½			

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	⅞	1⅜	Harris T&S	250	265
Cont Ill Bk	81	84	Northern Tr	335	345
First Nat	120				

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	33¼	36¼	Home	18½	20½
Am Alliance	14	16	North River	14½	16½
Gt Amer	15¾	17⅛	U S Fire	26	28

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
July	.74	.74⅛	.73	.73	— ⅛
October	.75⅝	.76⅛	.74¾	.74⅞	— ⅛
December	.78¼	.78¾	.77¼	.77¼	— ⅝

Corn

July	.45	.45½	.44	.44⅛	— ⅞
October	.47¾	.48⅛	.46⅞	.46⅞	— ⅞
December	.50½	.50¾	.49½	.49⅝	— ⅜

Oats

July	.25⅜	.25⅜	.24⅞	.25	b+ ⅛
October	.25¾	.26⅛	.25⅜	.26	+ ⅛
December	.27¾	.28	.27⅝	.27¾	+ ⅜

Lard

July	6.47	6.55	6.47	6.47	—.10
October	6.77	6.80	6.65	6.65	—.10
December	6.75	6.75	6.55	6.55	—.10

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
July	64⅜	62¾	62⅞
October	66⅝	64¾	64⅞
December	67⅝	66	66

2:55 p. m. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 6	June 5
			—A—						
10	3		Adams Express	6500	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	8		Adams Millis	9800	19¾	18½	18½	19	
10⅛	5⅛		Addressograph	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
75⅜	13¾		Advance Rumely	1000	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	
11¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1800	9¾	9½	9½	9¾	
83	47½	3	Air Reduction	3100	82⅞	80¾	80¾	83	
4	1		Airway Elec App	400	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20⅞	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	50000	20½	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛	
4⅜	3¼		Alleghany Corp	30000	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅝	
8	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	2500	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8	
7¼	1¼		Alleghany pf ww	1400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	
119¾	30¾	6	Allegh pf ww XY	1500	81¼	81¼	81¼	8	
18⅛	6		Allied Chem	33100	119¾	115¾	117¼	119¼	
16⅛	5¾		Allis Chalmers	9500	19	17⅝	17⅞	18	
5½	2		Alpha Port Cem	800	15½	14¾	15¼	15½	
27½	5		Amal Leather	600	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	3⅞	
42¼	18½	2	Amal Leather pf	400	27½	25	27½		
20¼	7¼		Amerada	2500	37	37	37	37¼	
73⅝	8		Am Ag Ch Del	900	30½	29¼	29¾	30	
57⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note	2700	23½	22½	22½	23⅛	
6¼	1		Am Bank Note pf	100	49	49	49	47	
42⅜	23⅛		Am Beet Sugar	10000	6⅜	6	6	6	
29½	9⅛	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	200	37½	37½	37½	38	
85	60	7	Am Brake S&F	3500	30	29½	29½	32	
94⅜	40¼	4	Am Brake S&F pf	100	95	95	95	92	
132	112	7	Am Can	25000	94	91⅝	92	94	
25¼	6¼		Am Can pf	200	132	130	130		
42½	15		Am Car & Fdry	1800	22	22½	22½	23½	
6½	1⅝		Am Car & F pf	1100	41½	41	41	41¾	
15	3½		Am Chain	400	5¼	5ff	5¼	5	
47½	34	3f	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15		
16⅜	2		Am Chicle	1100	48	47	47	47	
35¼	13		Am Colortype	300	15¾	12¾	14	14¼	
5	1		Am Com Alcohol	22600	34¾	33	33	33⅝	
10½	3⅞		Am Encaustic T	1000	5	5	5	5	
15	3⅞		Am European	400	11¾	11¼	11⅝		
28¾	7¼		Am & For Pow	46000	15¾	14½	15⅛	14⅝	
21¼	6⅛		Am & For Pow pf	1900	29½	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	
12	4		Am & For Pw 2pf	1600	25⅛	24	24⅝	24	
15¾	2½		Am Hawaiian	1800	20¾	19	20	19	
47	13½		Am Hide & L	1400	12	11⅜	12	11½	
13¼	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	2000	41	39½	39½	39¾	
55¼	25	6	Am Ice	2100	49	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
12m	4¼		Am Ice pf	2400	12¼	11½	12	11½	
11¼	1¼		Am International	200	65	45	45		
21⅜	5⅞		Am La France	13000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
53	17¾		Am Locomotive	1500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6	1		Am Loco pf	2500	21½	20¼	21	21	
31⅞	3⅛		Am Mach & Met	900	50½	49	50	49	
65	60		Am Metal	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13	4		Am Metal pf	11000	20¼	18⅞	18⅞	20¼	
33	9⅝	1½	Am Power & Lt	100	60	60	60	61	
30	9⅝	¼	Am P&L 6% pf	21000	13	12	12½	12½	
13½	12⅛		Am P&L 5% pf	1300	33	30½	32	30	
19⅞	5¾		Am Radiator	1800	30	29½	29½	26	
34	20⅛	3	Am Rolling Mill	21000	25⅞	23¾	24	24	
5½	3		Am Safety Razor	9900	20½	18¾	19	19¼	
1½	⅜		Am Seating	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18⅛	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	13600	4½	4½	4½	4½	
36⅜	33½		Am Shipbuilding	100	20	20	20	20	
61½	20½		Am Smelt & Ref	11000	35¼	33¾	33¾	34½	
18⅞	6⅝		Am Sm&Ref 6% pf	400	59½	59	59	59	
122⅜	86½	9	Am Steel Fdries	7400	19¾	18⅝	19⅛	18½	
63½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	11400	42	40¾	46	46	
19¼	4⅜		Am Tel & Tel	20000	122¼	119⅞	120¼	121⅜	
31⅜	27⅛		Am Type Fndrs	100	16½	16½	16½		
27⅞	9½	1	Am Wat W & E	7500	31⅜	29½	30	30¼	
12⅜	3½		Am WW&E ct	6100	29¾	27¼	28	27	
47⅝	22⅜		Am Woolen	6000	11⅜	11½	11½	11⅝	
2	⅜		Am Woolen pf	3100	47¼	45½	45⅝	46¼	
51¼	20		Am Writ Pap ct	100	2	1⅞	2		
9⅛	2¼		Am Zinc L&S pf	200	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	51½	
24¾	8⅛	.60	Am Zinc Lead & S	2500	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	5		Anchor Cap	4000	22	21	21	22½	
3½	1		Anaconda Cop	44000	17¾	16¾	16¾	17⅜	
27	9¾	1	A P W Paper	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
81½	78	1	Archer Daniels	1100	26¾	26¼	26¼	26½	
11⅝	8		Armour Del pf	1500	80½	80	80	80	
4½	3¼		Armour Ill A	42000	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	
61¾	42		Armour Ill B	24100	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	
3	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	24000	62¾	58	59	60	
63½	31½		Arnold Constable	2000	5⅝	5	5	5	
4⅛	3¼		Art Metal Const	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14¼	3½	6	Asso Apparl Ind	2500	5¼	4¾	5	4⅛	
71¼	34⅝		Asso Dry Goods	3400	14⅜	13⅞	14	13⅞	
79¾	50		Atchison T&SF	23000	69⅞	68¼	68¼	69	
48½	16½	5	Atchison pf	500	79¾	78	78	70½	
18	4½		Atl Coast Line	3100	47¼	45⅜	46	47	
26⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Gulf & WI	100	19	19	19	18	
26¾	9		Atl Refining	14000	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	25⅜	
7¼	1½		Atlas Powder	6400	28¾	26½	27	26	
69¾	31¼	2	Atlas Tack	400	7	6¾	7		
33⅜	7⅜		Auburn Auto	28000	72	67½	68¼	69	
12⅞	5½		Austin Nichols	500	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
			Aviation Corp Del	6 43000	13	11⅞	12	12⅞	
			—B—						
10⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	47400	10⅜	10	10⅜	10½	
39⅞	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	1400	39⅞	37⅞	39⅛	37	
23	8¼		Balt & Ohio	27000	22⅞	21⅜	21⅝	22¼	
29¾	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	3100	29¾	28	28¼	28¾	
16⅛	5⅛	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	34	34	34	34¾	
9¼	3		Barker Bros pf	30	16⅝	16	16	15	
26	26	2	Barndall A	15200	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
64	45	3	Beech Creek	2100	21¼	21	21	21m	
17¼	3½		Beech-Nut Pack	10	26	26	26		
75⅜	62¼	4.09	Belding Hem	400	63	62	63		
17⅝	6⅜		Belg Nat Rys pf	6100	7¼	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
30⅜	10m		Bendix Aviation	200	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	
71½	25¼		Best&Co	15400	17⅝	16¾	17½	16¾	
19	6⅛		Bethlehem Steel	500	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
39⅜	9½	1	Beth Steel pf	11500	30¾	29½	29⅝	29	
35⅛	13		Bigelow SanFord	1100	71½	68¼	69⅜	71¼	
3	1		Blaw Knox	50	19	19	19	19	
35⅜	18	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	14¼	13½	13D⅝	13½	
16⅞	5½		Borden	3100	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	36¾	
18¼	6		Borg Warner	5400	34	33½	33⅝	33⅜	
27⅜	3		Boston & Maine	3400	16¼	15¼	15¼	15½	
12⅞	2⅞		Botany Mills A pf	100	18	18	18		
15⅛	7¼	1	Briggs Mfg	400	25¼	24¼	24¼	24½	
38	21¾		Briggs & Strat	14000	12⅝	11¼	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅞	3½		Brooklyn Man T	100	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼	
85	63½	5	Brooklyn Queens	8500	37½	36½	36½	37	
50⅞	28½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	73⅜	69¾	70¼	69⅝	
11⅜	1¾		Brown Shoe	4500	85	81	82¾	80¾	
3⅛	⅛		Brunswick Balke	1100	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
9½	2		Brunswick Term	4200	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅞	
14½	3¾		Bucyrus Erie	1500	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8⅜	
3⅝	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	2100	12⅜	11¾	12	11⅞	
20	3		Budd Mfg	3300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5¼	1		Budd Mfg pf	20	20	20	20	19	
10¾	2½		Budd Wheel	4400	5¼	4⅞	5	4¾	
4½	1		Bullard	2100	9⅜	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	
21⅝	5⅞		Bulova Watch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3¾	1		Burns Bros A	100	5	5	5	5	
11½	1¾		Burns Bros B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	
18⅛	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	50	10¼	10	10¼		
6¾	1		Bush Terminal	8700	18	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	
2	⅝		Bush T Bldgs pf	3200	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	5	
4¼	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	70	21	20½	20½	18	
2⅞	1		Butte & Superior	4500	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
4½	1¼		Butterick	500	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝	
27¾	8½		Byers	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4	
				15300	27¾	25⅛	26¼	26⅜	
			—C—						
25⅛	7¾		Calif Packing	1800	24¾	22	24	24¾	
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	21500	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
11	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	9½	9	9	9⅛	
23	7½	1	Canfield & Flecla	7100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	
16⅜	7½	1.20	Canada Dry	10300	21	20¼	20½	21	
31½	14	1	Canadian Pacific	53000	16½	15	15¼	15⅞	
9⅛	4½		Cannon Mills	1100	29⅞	29½	29½	29⅝	
78	30½		Capital Admin	1200	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅞	
21⅝	5½		Case Thresh	53100	76¾	74⅝	75¼	77¼	
3½	⅜		Caterpillar Trac	7300	20½	19⅜	19⅝	20¼	
33⅜	4¼		Celotex vtc	1000	2⅛	2	2	2	
7⅜	1½		Celanese Corp	51500	32	30⅝	31	32	
30¼	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	200	4½	4	4		
90	38		Central Aguirre	2100	6½	6½	6½	6½	
5	2		Central RR of NJ	100	29½	28¾	28¾	29¼	
47⅜	1		Century Ribbon	100	85	85	85	89½	
20⅞	7¼		Cerro de Pasco	19500	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½	
27⅞	14¼	2	Certain-Teed	600	24⅜	23	23½	24	
40	24¼	2½	Checker Cab Mfg	200	4¾	4½	4½	4½	
2½	½		Chesapeake Corp	5500	17¼	17¼	17¼	16½	
3⅛	½		Ches & Ohio	19500	29¾	27¾	28¼	28¾	
5½	1⅜		Chi & E Ill	100	2	2	2	2	
13⅜	2½		Chi & E Ill pf	600	3	3	3	3	
4⅜	1		Chi & Gt West	2200	5¾	5	5	5¼	
7¾	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	5100	13⅜	11¾	12	11⅝	
10⅜	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	4300	4½	4	4¼	4¼	
16¼	2		Chi & N'western	5600	9¾	8½	8⅝	8¾	
9⅞	2½		Chi & N'west pf	1000	16¼	16¼	16½	16½	
24¼	5½		Chi Pneu Tool	6200	9⅝	8	8½	8⅞	
9¼	2		Chi Pneu T pf	800	24¼	22¾	23	22¾	
11⅝	2⅞		Chi Rock Isl & P	7100	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6¾	
12¼	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	1100	8½	7½	7¾	8	
22¼	6⅛	1	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	11	9	10¼	9	
20⅞	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	15½	15½	15½	17	
8⅝	2		Chickasaha Cot O	100	20¼	20	20	20	
24⅝	7¾		Chicago Company	1200	8⅝	7½	7½	8¼	
20¼	7⅛	2	Chrysler	41300	20¾	24?	23¼	24⅛	
66	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	5200	20¼	19¾	19¾	19½	
1⅞	⅛		City Ice & F pf	20	66	66	66	63	
4⅞	1½		City Stores	11500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1⅜	⅛		City Stores vtc	60	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28	28	28	1½	
82	49	8	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	82	81½	81½		
22	7		Colgate-Palm P	5300	21⅜	19⅞	20¾	20⅛	
13½	3		Collins & Aikman	5900	13⅜	13	13⅛	13	
12½	5¼		Colonial Bea Oil	100	8	8	8	8	
15⅜	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	8100	15⅝	14	14½	15	
21½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	42000	21½	20⅛	20⅞	20½	
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G of A	100	77	77	77	77	
18½	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	4600	18½	17½	18	17⅞	
61½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	18300	61½	58½	59	61	
14¼	4		Comm Credit	6100	13½	12½	12⅞	13⅜	
24	18½	2	Comm Cred A	100	30	30	30		
34½	18	2	Com Cr & Inv pf B	10	24	24	24		
19½	9	.60	Comm Invest Tr	4100	33½	33	33	33¼	
31¾	13⅜		Comm Solvents	21100	18⅞	18⅛	18½	18¾	
58½	21	6	Comwlth & So	145000	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	4	
8	3		Comwlth & S 6pf	3100	58½	50	56¼	50	
15	7⅞	.60	Conde Nast Pub	500	8	7½	8	7¼	
5¾	1¾		Congoleum Nairn	2100	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film Ind	1100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	3800	12⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛	
9	83	8	Consol Gas	21000	58¾	56¾	57½	57½	
5½	2⅛		Consol Gas pf	1400	90	90	90	89½	
12⅜	5		Consol Laundries	1100	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4	
9¾	1½		Consol Oil	31600	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
1⅝	⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	7600	10½	9¼	9½	9½	
8	1⅛		Consol Textile	9300	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	
3½	1¼		Container A	1400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17½	3		Container B	1800	3¼	3	3	3⅛	
5⅝	½		Cont Baking A	7200	17	16¼	16½	16	
59⅞	35½	2	Cont Baking B	18100	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
10⅝	3⅛		Cont Can	5500	59¼	56⅜	57	56½	
27½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	1300	10⅜	10	10	10	
3½	1		Cont Insurance	2400	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	26	
15	4⅞		Cont Motors	24800	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3	
75⅞	43⅜	3	Cont Oil	32300	14	13⅛	13½	14	
7⅞	2⅜		Corn Products	8200	73⅞	72⅛	72½	73	
34½	22	21	Coty	2100	7	6⅝	6¾	7	
10¼	2¼		Cream of Wheat	3600	34½	32¾	32¾	33⅜	
53⅛	14¼		Crosley Radio	800	11¼	10	11	9⅞	
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	18400	55⅜	50¾	50¾	52⅜	
5⅛	1		Crown Cork pf	900	37½	37¼	37½	37⅝	
25¾	9		Crown Zellerbach	1500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
55	16		Crucible Steel	1800	25⅞	24	24⅝	24⅜	
3¼	½		Crucible Steel pf	20	52¼	52¼	52¼	52⅜	
9¾	2½		Cuba Co	6500	3¾	3¼	3½	3	
11⅛	1⅛		Cuba Ry pf	40	10	10	10	9¾	
58¼	20¾	2½	Cuban Am Sug	18400	10⅞	9⅝	10	10⅜	
10¾	6½		Cudahy Packing	6900	59	56½	58½	57	
51	30		Curtis Publishg	800	17¾	15	15	16¾	
3⅜	1½		Curtis Pub pf	400	47⅞	47	47		
6½	2		Curtiss-Wright	56300	3⅜	2⅞	3	3	
16¾	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1700	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	
			Cutler Hammer	400	16	15⅝	15⅝		
			—D—						
14⅝	6⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	3700	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	
76	37⅝		Del & Hudson	9800	76⅛	73	74	75	
36⅞	17¼		Del Lack & W	28100	36	33¾	36⅞	36¾	
7⅝	2		Denver R G pf	500	7	6½	7	6½	
82	40	4	Detroit Edison	600	81	81	81	81	
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	1900	24	24	24	23⅝	
28⅛	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	32	31	31	31	
30⅜	12		Dome Mines	64300	31	29⅝	30⅛	30¼	
20¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	900	20½	19¾	20	19	
17	10¼	.75	Douglas A	16500	17½	16	16⅜	16⅝	
			Duluth So Shore	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅜	⅝		Duluth So Sh pf	900	2¼	2	2	1⅞	
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	46000	81⅝	79	79⅝	80¾	
109⅛	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	110	110	110	98	
17½	9⅛	1	Duplan Silk	100	17	17	17		
			—E—						
7⅞	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	800	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
83	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2700	84½	83	84½	83¼	
13⅜	3⅛		Eaton Axle & Sp	3600	13⅝	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	
12⅜	4		Eitingon Schild	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅜	10		Elec Auto-Lite	100	11¾	11¾	11¾		
88	78½	7	Elec Auto-Lite pf	21300	25⅜	22⅝	23⅝	22⅜	
3½	1		Elec Auto-L pf	10	84½	84½	84½		
11	3		Elec Bond	9400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¼

Financial: News and Comment

Industrial Bill Slows Up Trade In Cotton Cloth

Confusion Created by the Opposition—Buyers and Mills Are Cautious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 6—Trading in the primary cotton cloth market was retarded last week by the confusion created by the opposition to the so-called industrial recovery bill pending before the United States Senate Committee. Many manufacturers, after studying the bill as passed by the House, saw grave danger in the great power given to organized labor, and voiced strong opposition before the Senate Committee.

Many manufacturers, while willing to bargain with their own organized help, oppose what they claim is the effort of the national labor unions to compel dealing through them. They wish to preserve the "open shop," while the national labor unions seek to fasten the idea of "closed shop" upon the whole nation.

The licensing feature, whereby the Government proposes to coerce manufacturers who decline to cooperate with the majority in their industry, was so strongly objected to that the Senate Committee eliminated it. News of this aroused its supporters, who organized a protest to the President to have the feature reinstated.

Many Spindles Enrolled

The American Cotton Textile Institute has enrolled some 23,500,000 spindles in its drive to support the President's industrial recovery program, but it is said that many signers now regret their adherence after learning of its probable effect upon the labor question. A very competent observer of Washington affairs is said to be concerned over the prospects of very drastic cuts in the tariff protecting textile products.

He claims that there ought to be such a confederation of the various textile associations as will impress political Washington with its political power and be strong enough to influence legislation affecting the common welfare of all engaged in the textile business. He mentions cotton, silk, rayon, and wool manufactures, besides the cotton and wool growers, and includes the clothing manufacturers of all kinds of textile goods. He claims that taken altogether they are the most widespread industry in the country and have important interests in nearly every state. He says if they would consolidate their interests into a general legislative committee permanently established at Washington, they could exert an enormous influence on Congress.

These events and rumors caused cotton cloth merchants considerable anxiety. It was very generally agreed to await developments. Buyers became more cautious and mills withdrew their offerings in many cases. The exceptions were those lines which had not forged ahead in company with print cloths and broadcloths. It is claimed that prices already established in the latter two lines have only discounted the inflation due to the abandonment of the gold standard.

If wages are raised and working hours shortened, as proposed, it will necessitate another large advance, and merchants expressed fears that the public will not buy at the higher prices until the whole country is placed on the higher wage basis.

Sheetings Strong

Sheetings were very strong early in the week, and nearly all numbers were marked up from ¼c to 1c during heavy trading and held their gain throughout the week.

Wide goods for the covering and automobile trades were found to be scarce when sought in quantity and large volumes were moved at advancing prices.

Print cloth mill prices held steady all week but buyers supplied nearly all of their pressing needs from second hands who sold from ¼c to ½c below mill prices. Mills took enough business to confirm and maintain the recent high level of prices. Low count broadcloths advanced in their usual relation to the high count goods which had forged ahead of that point.

In the fine goods division many mills were withdrawn until the Washington situation clears. None would quote beyond July 15. Advances were recorded in fine lawns, pongees, sateens, and a few other styles.

Rayon content goods were relatively quiet owing to the still uncertain status of rayon yarn. Mock crepes moved in greatest volume.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Second Unit Operating

PITTSBURGH, June 6—The second unit of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plant at Creighton has resumed operations. This unit will employ about 700 men, who will be given full-time employment. Output will approximate 50 per cent or a little better.

Increased automobile production is given as the reason for increased glass operations. Enough business is on hand to keep both units busy this month.

"Street" Loans Increase

NEW YORK, June 6—New York Stock Exchange reports member collateral borrowings at the close of business on May 31 amounted to $528,509,438, an increase of $206,017,250 as compared with the April 29 total of $322,492,188. On April 30, 1932, these loans amounted to $379,016,662 while the record high was $8,549,383,979 at the end of September, 1929. The low point since the Stock Exchange records became available in October, 1919, was reached July 31, 1932, when they amounted to $241,599,943.

Dome Mines May Output

May production of Dome Mines, Ltd., was valued at $415,932, compared with $411,201 in the like month of 1932. Five months' total was $1,918,009, compared with $1,723,300 in the like period last year.

New Steel Process Is Revolutionary

Detroit, June 6

"NON-DENDRITIC" steel, made by a process which authoritative observers hail as one of two revolutionary methods introduced in the industry in 48 years, is to become a commercial product in a few months. H. M. Naugle and A. J. Townsend, who invented the continuous strip-sheet rolling mill together, are also inventors of the new method.

After five years of experimentation a new plant is being built at Detroit. Among features of the new process are that steel blooms are for the first time cast in a rotary mold employing high centrifugal force; no pig iron or ore is used, but 100 per cent charge of scrap steel, and a number of conventional operations, such as ingot casting and bloom mill rolling, are eliminated.

Fewer Failures Good Indication Of Better Times

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Business is better, say the statistical pundits who, scrutinizing the recent improved figures from every angle, find that fewer companies are failing.

The complete report for May, just issued, discloses that the number of insolvencies was the lowest for any month in the last four years. The figure of 1909 compares with 2758 defaults for May, 1932, the highest number ever recorded for that particular month.

Liabilities, too, were lower than they have been for any month since September, 1931, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., compiler of the statistics. The figures for May, this year, of $47,971,573, compared with $83,763,521 for May, 1932.

For the last week business failures showed another considerable drop. The number was 378, as compared with 459 and 429, respectively, in the two preceding weeks, and 554 in the like week last year.

The records show that the improvement for the last week was largely in the South and the West. Failures in the East were also fewer, but in the Pacific coast there was a moderate increase over the preceding week.

Rail Workers In March Earn More Than in February

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Although there were almost 22,000 fewer railroad workers in March than in February, the 919,881 men working earned $3,768,068 more than the larger number did in the previous month.

Wage statistics just made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that 941,544 were employed in February. Payments of wages and salaries in March were $110,607,067, compared with $106,838,999.

The March employment was the lowest ever recorded since the Interstate Commerce Commission began keeping statistics in the 1880's.

The number of men dropped below 1,000,000 in August, 1932, but in October jumped to 1,016,951. The next month total again fell below 1,000,000, and for the five months ended with March showed a steady decline.

Central Aguirre May Earn About $2.50 Share

Central Aguirre Sugar Associates are understood to have sold the entire sugar production for the present crop year. A moderate amount remains to be delivered in cargo lots through the summer on basis of prices prevailing on date of arrival.

As costs can be closely determined and gross revenue can now be figured, it is estimated that profits for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1933, should be in the neighborhood of at least $1,800,000, which would be the equivalent of $2.50 a share on the 720,000 share capital. A balance of $2.50 a share would compare with $1.90 in the 1932 and $1.51 a share in the 1931 periods.

Dividends

William Filene's Sons Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.62½ a shahre on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19, and 20 cents a share on common stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Canadian Celanese, Ltd., declared a dividend of $1 on account of accumulated dividends and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 17.

Mack Trucks, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 16.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, which previously had paid $2.50 semiannually since 1901.

General American Transportation Company, formerly General American Tank Car, declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Says Globe & Rutgers Solvent

NEW YORK, June 6—"Detailed figures have been presented to the court demonstrating Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. is now entirely solvent and shows substantial excess of assets over liabilities on basis of market values for securities at the close May 29," says President Jamison of Globe & Rutgers. "Market value of portfolio has increased by over $7,000,000 since rehabilitation proceedings were begun by the insurance department March 24."

New York Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, June 6—The New York Cotton Exchange yesterday reelected William S. Dowdell, president, and John H. McFadden, vice-president. Mr. Dowdell is associated with the cotton shipping firm of Weil Brothers. Mr. McFadden is a senior partner of the firm of George H. McFadden & Bro. Kenneth G. Judson of Judson & Co. was reelected treasurer.

Jewel Tea Company, Inc., Sales

The Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reports that its sales for the four weeks ending May 20, 1933, were $755,429, as compared with $857,902 for parallel weeks in 1932, a decrease of 11.94 per cent. The average number of sales routes for parallel weeks in 1933 was 1347 and in 1932, 1337.

Packaged Food Concerns' Profit Margin Higher

Nationally Advertised Products Aided by Commodity Price Rise

The upturn in packaged food sales, apparent during the first quarter, gained considerable momentum in May, reflecting the broadening to markets other than the larger metropolitan areas to which it had been largely confined for some weeks. Indications are that earning for the first half will reflect more favorable conditions.

The upward trend of commodity prices is proving highly beneficial to makers of packaged foods. It obviates continually absorbing inventory markdowns, common the last several years, and allows for a steady appreciation in value of stocks on hand.

Also, it gives manufacturers a broadening margin of profit, as sales yield the same percentage of profit on higher gross with little added administrative, advertising or selling expense. One important manufacturer estimates an increase of 5 per cent in dollar sales realizes a 12 per cent gain in profits.

Price Rise Possibilities

Trade opinion is that retail prices of advertised packaged brands must soon be further advanced to keep in line with the sharp rise in raw materials. From March 4 to May 27, farm product prices increased 29 per cent and foods, consisting of flour, butter, cheese, milk, prepared meats, etc., 12.9 per cent.

These advances have been reflected only slightly in retail prices as yet, the standard advertised brands increase having been limited to less than 5 per cent. In the instance of packaged foods, where manufacturing and marketing costs are most important, a short period elapses before the ultimate consumer feels the change.

Another factor recently felt to the benefit of the advertised packaged food manufacturer is the growing popularity of his product. From 1930 until near the close of 1932 there was a decided rise in demand for the so-called private label brands of foods as contrasted with the nationally advertised article.

During the closing months of last year, however, manufacturers of the advertised brands report the tide turned in their favor. Advertised products, they state, are now selling generally at prices which enable them to compete satisfactorily with the non-advertised goods.

Nationally advertised brands are at a disadvantage in periods of falling prices and the reverse is true in times of advancing quotations. In periods of depression and business uncertainty, accompanied usually by declining payrolls, there is a general trend toward buying on a price basis. With return of prosperity, the history of the packaged goods industry shows, most of these purchasers return to nationally advertised lines as in the last few months.

Eight Leaders Pay Dividends

Sales and profits of the packaged food industry held up relatively well during the depression. A study of the eight more important concerns listed on the Stock Exchange and making quarterly reports discloses that all are operating profitably and paying dividends on common stocks.

Considerable irregularity, however, exists as to selling prices. General Foods Corporation, the largest in earnings, with net of $3,238,168, or 61 cents a share, in the initial quarter of 1933, sells on the lowest ratio of price to earnings. As of May 31, it was selling only 54.91 times share earnings for the quarter. National Biscuit, with net of $3,082,828, or 42 cents a common share, was selling 128.87 times profits for that period. The next highest price in relation to earnings was in Corn Products, followed by Standard Brands.

Of the eight concerns, five more than covered dividend requirements during the quarter. The showing of General Foods was especially good, net of 61 cents a share exceeding the dividend paid by 21 cents a share.

The following shows the first quarter earnings results of the eight leaders in the package foods line and the ratio of their May 21 market price to profits:

	Net profit 1st quarter 1933	Net a com. share	Div. paid in quarter	Market price May 31	Ratio of price to profits
Gen. Fds.	$3,238,168	61c	40c	33½	54.91
Std. Brands	3,180,059	24	25	20⅛	83.85
Nat. Bisc.	3,082,828	42	70	54⅛	128.87
Corn Prod.	2,098,613	65	75	73⅜	112.88
Loose-Wiles	365,097	58	50	38	65.52
Beech-Nut	347,021	78	75	62	79.48
Cr. of Wht.	314,896	52	50	32⅞	63.22
Unit. Bisc.	209,125	41	40	23¾	57.92

Big Silver Shipment Arrives From Orient

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The Dollar Steamship Line today confirmed reports of the arrival in New York of a $4,000,000 silver shipment from the Orient.

The silver was brought in on the Dollar Line's S. S. President Grant. It was consigned to several of the larger Manhattan banks.

Officials of the Dollar Line said it was the largest single shipment of silver in a year.

Chicago Stock Exchange

CHICAGO, June 6—Michael J. O'Brien, resident partner in Chicago of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Paine, Webber & Co., who joined the firm at Houghton, Mich., 33 years ago as a telegraph operator, was yesterday elected president of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Mr. O'Brien in 1931 was elected vice-president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and has been a governor since 1923.

Interborough Rapid Transit

NEW YORK, June 6—Interborough Rapid Transit Company reports for April a deficit of $205,466 after taxes, interest, Manhattan Railway dividend rental, etc., compared with a deficit of $312,096 in April, 1932. For the 10 months ended April 30, 1933, deficit was $3,369,983, compared with a deficit of $2,990,879 in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Has Marked Recovery in Earnings

Following Losses in 1931 and 1932, Big Maker of Safety and Plate Glass Earns $600,000 in 1933 Quarter—To Retire Entire Funded Debt

By G. E. ERICSON

Among the manufacturing activities which are participating in the pronounced business upturn apparent during the first three months of the Roosevelt Administration is the glass industry.

One of the leaders in the making of glass is the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., which has a world-wide market for its flat glass, is one of the principal sources of supply for the automobile industry and takes preëminence in the production of laminated or non-shatterable glass. This company which showed a loss of more than $1,000,000 in 1931 and a net loss of $259,000 in 1932, has turned the long-awaited and inevitable corner, showing a net profit in excess of $600,000 in the first quarter of this year and reporting at the present time the largest pay roll in its history.

Known as one of the biggest manufacturers of glass in America and having a stock interest in licensee and allied producing companies in Europe and Asia, Libbey-Owens-Ford in recent years extended its facilities by new construction and acquisition of competitive units. It operates a number of plants in or near West Virginia, which State is a center of raw materials and natural fuel, owning an undivided half interest in natural gas properties in the Kanawha district, with two fields either of which is capable of supplying the maximum needs of the company for some years to come.

It was incorporated in 1916 as Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co. Plant capacity was doubled in 1920, increased in 1923 and a new plate glass plant completed in Toledo, Ohio, in 1925. In 1928 another sheet glass unit with annual capacity of 8,000,000 square feet was opened, and the assets of the Fairfield Sheet Glass Co. at Lancaster, Ohio, were purchased. In the same year it bought for stock and $3,847,346 in cash the assets of U. S. Sheet & Window Glass Co. and the assets of Adamston Flat Glass Co. of Clarksburg, W. Va. The main plants are located at Charleston, W. Va., Shreveport, La., and Lancaster, Rossford and Toledo, Ohio.

Operating under the name of Libbey-Owens Glass Co., its name was changed in May, 1930, to the present title when it took over for 475,000 shares of common stock the entire assets of Edward Ford Plate Glass Co., which company had been operating for more than 30 years at Rossford, O. In 1931 the Ottawa, Ill., plants of National Plate Glass Co., a subsidiary of General Motors Corp., were acquired for $10,000,000.

Licensees of the company are located in Japan, Canada, two in Belgium, two in France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. Libbey-Owens was the decisive factor in the formation of the Belgian Glass Trust which operates 19 glass furnaces owned by 13 companies.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass or its constituent units have had many years of successful operations. Since 1920, except for 1931 and 1932, net profits have never been below $1,000,000 annually and have been as high as $3,550,000. The latter figure recorded in 1923, was approximated in 1924, 1926 and 1929. Net income of $3,316,953 in 1929 was $400,000 higher than the year before, but a decided drop occurred in 1930 when net fell to $1,215,648. A loss of $1,098,195 after all deductions was shown in 1931. The company was able to reduce the loss in 1932 to $259,019 after depreciation and possible losses from banks in liquidation.

However, in the first quarter of 1933 Libbey-Owens experienced a strong comeback, showing net profit of $623,103 after depreciation, interest and other charges, but before federal taxes. This compared with net of only $44,231 in the 1932 quarter. President J. D. Biggers said that the improvement was due mainly to the great increase in safety glass sales and further curtailment of expenses. The quarter's profits were equal to 26 cents a share on the outstanding capital stock.

The company has a simple capital structure. The original $9,000,000 issue of 5 per cent convertible notes, due $1,500,000 each July 1, 1933 to 1938 was reduced by the company to around $6,500,000 in the first quarter of this year, and following the rise of the stock to around 31, making it profitable for note holders to exchange their notes for stock on the basis of 40 shares for each $1000 note, it has been decided to redeem any balance outstanding on Aug. 3, 1933.

At the end of the year the company had current assets of $7,812,844, including cash and marketable securities of $3,929,266, against current liabilities of $879,127. Working capital of $6,933,717 was about $500,000 better than the year before.

The only stock is the common issue of 3,500,000 authorized no par shares, of which there were 2,331,522 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1932, including some 81,000 shares subscribed for by employees. A 7 per cent preferred issue formerly outstanding was retired at $115 in April, 1929.

Initial dividends on the no par stock were inaugurated at the rate of $1 annually Sept. 1, 1929, and continued quarterly thereafter to Sept. 1, 1930, when dividends were omitted.

A Window in Wall Street

The Precious Metal

A CERTAIN amount of confusion seems likely to result in the mind of the layman as to the result of legislative action not only on the value for gold but on its eventual position and use in the world economy. Nullifying the gold clauses in bond indentures actually has no effect on the market value of gold, which at the present time commands nearly a 20 per cent premium in the international markets, but the action recognizes a de facto situation and in the eyes of Administration spokesmen is a sensible way out of an impasse. One of them said this week at a public function that it was nonsensical to think that 60 or 70 billions of debts can be paid with four billions of dollars of gold. Europe's internal debts, with minor exceptions, are payable in the currency of the country and not in gold, so that the United States is now merely taking a time-proved method of satisfying creditors. As the Government intended, the move facilitates a price rise in commodities and makes debts easier to pay. It is entirely possible now that the Government will pay the market premium to get gold, since there is still a world scarcity of the precious metal, and the Committee for the Nation, an organization of industrial leaders, is calling for the establishment of a free market for gold in this country. Whatever any one nation does legislatively regarding gold, its value in the eyes of men, firmly implanted through thousands of years of usage, is likely to be maintained with tenacity.

* * *

The Six-Hour Day

Entrepreneurs have made some radical changes in their attitude regarding industry, labor and wages in the last few years. It wasn't so long ago that a six-hour day was openly scouted as a demoralizing proposal for the worker and as economically unacceptable for industry. Today a six-hour day is regarded by most manufacturers not only as feasible but as likely to improve employment, according to a questionnaire sent out by Cornell University to 1200 industrial plants. They felt that drastic reorganization was necessary to eliminate the business cycle, stabilize employment and give labor adequate purchasing power. Prominent in the suggestions was the need for a minimum wage which would prevent unscrupulous employers from exploiting workers. Insistence also was voiced on the necessity of shaping new legislation affecting hours of labor so that it would not cause hardship upon any one industry or group.

Bonds Not Neglected

Evidence that not all the unanchored funds in the country were going into stocks during the bullish month of May is furnished by a compilation of transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange by Hayden Stone & Co., which shows that trading aggregated $373,900,000, the heaviest turnover for any months since January, 1927. The average of 60 active corporate issues rose nine points in the month, while a gain of about 12 points was shown by the railroad division. Investment experts continue to manifest confidence in the bond market which is discounting expected further progress in business recovery. Bonds have a first claim on earnings, since interest must be paid before dividends. Secondary issues may receive more attention as corporations climb "out of the red."

* * *

More Stockholders

Tabulations which tell what is happening to the surplus funds of the American people seem to reveal that even as savings deposits rise during periods of business recession so do the number of stockholders increase in times of financial stringency. A compilation published by Forbes Magazine shows that 113 large corporations added 563,323 stockholders to their corporate lists, a gain of 6.6 per cent in 1932 over 1931, while even larger gains were made in the two previous years. These corporations closed the year with 9,009,954 stockholders. Among those that gained more than 10 per cent were General Electric which led all the rest, followed in order by United Corporation, General Motors, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Middle West Utilities, and United Gas Improvement. The two which led in number of stockholders were American Telephone with a list of 700,851 and Cities Service with 646,031.

* * *

Wealth in Securities

A good deal of the tangible wealth of the country is represented by stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. How this wealth has fluctuated as evidenced by quotations of securities is vividly shown by a table compiled by the Wall Street Journal. On May 1, the value of all listed stocks totaled $26,815,110,054, a rise from the preceding month of $6,900,216,655. This value compared with the peak in September, 1929, when stocks were figured at $89,668,276,854. Bonds on May 1, 1933, were valued at $31,354,026,137, a gain of about $800,000,000 during April.

G. R. E.

Merger of Wire Companies Still An Open Question

Combination of Western Union and Postal Telegraph a Possibility

NEW YORK, June 6—Officials of Western Union Telegraph Co. and Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. in New York remain non-committal as to any projected merger. Both companies, however, say no official application for consideration of a possible merger has been made, either to the attorney-general or to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A merger of the two companies has been talked of for many years. The competing organizations in land communications business are an outstanding and unparalleled example of public utility duplication. Both companies have maintained thousands of offices throughout the country in competition for business.

The White Act and antitrust laws have up to now been considered an insurmountable obstacle to any merger, especially the former law designed to frustrate any merger of telegraph and radio companies as likely to hinder development of radio.

However, with the attitude of the new Administration, it is conceded something may be accomplished if the companies can agree to terms. In considering any merger, much would depend on the Government attitude as to whether the utility viewpoint is stressed.

It is indicated that in the past, Western Union under leadership of Newcomb Carlton has been chary of any merger move, but the recent election of R. B. White, former president of Jersey Central, to the presidency may find the management more amenable to combination of facilities. The company does about 80 per cent of the country's land telegraph business.

Western Union was able to emerge from red figure operations last March. That month showed net after charges of $657,625, contrasted with a deficit of $500,000 each in January and February. It has been indicated April operations will more than eliminate the deficit of $351,443 for the quarter to March 31, last.

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. has shown an upturn apparently not so sharp as Western Union's. Postal land lines system in the two months to February 28 reported a deficit after charges of $778,442. Some progress in overcoming the loss of the early months has been attained recently, it is indicated.

Indications Are That Business Is Still on Upgrade

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a further rise in business, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car loadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	52.0	97.5	43.4	64.6
Previous week	52.6	96.9	39.7	63.1
Month ago	54.4	93.3	27.9	58.5
Year ago	51.0	93.0	27.3	57.1
1933 high	57.8	99.1	43.4	64.6
1933 low	45.6	88.1	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100.)

Average Motor Gasoline Price Up 1.8 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6 — The weighted average f. o. b. — refinery price of U. S. Motor gasoline in 12 refinery districts of the United States on May 27 was 4.423 cents a gallon, an increase of 1.8 per cent from the 4.343 cents of a week before, but lower by 30.3 per cent from the 6.347 cents of May 28, 1932. The average service-station price (exclusive of the state tax) in 162 cities was 11.377 cents per gallon, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from the 11.434 cents of a week before, and lower by 18.3 per cent from the 13.925 cents of May 28, 1932.

The weighted average price of crude oil at the wells in 12 production districts was $0.324 a barrel against $0.322 of a week before, and lower by 62.2 per cent from the $0.858 of May 28, 1932.

Wk. and Yr.	Gasoline (per Gal.) Refinery	Serv. Sta.	Crude Oil (per bbl.)
May 28, 1932	6.347c	13.925c	$0.858
May 20, 1933	4.343	11.434	0.322
May 27, 1933	4.423	11.377	0.324

Association of Bank Women

A joint spring conference of the New England Division and Middle Atlantic Division of the Association of Bank Women will be held on Saturday, June 10, at the Brook Bend Tavern (nine miles from Great Barrington, Mass.). A. A. Berle, Jr., co-author of "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner meeting on that day. Mr. Berle is professor of corporate finance in the law school of Columbia University.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company and the predecessor company, Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corporation report for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $373,621 after taxes, depreciation and charges, compared with a net loss of $656,533 in the first quarter of 1932. Company wrote down the value of closed plants at the end of 1932 and depreciation charges for the 1933 period amounted to $163,789, compared with $349,708 for the 1932 period.

American Steel & Wire Company

YOUNGSTOWN, June 6—American Steel & Wire Company has sharply increased output at its Farrell, Penna., works, where the wire fence department is operating five days a week, against three recently. The nail and wire departments have been placed on eight-hour turns for three or four days weekly, against recent turns of four hours and up. Demand for fencing is showing a notable improvement.

Crude Oil Output Off

Domestic crude oil output during the week ended June 3 averaged 2,794,336 barrels daily, off 12,846 from the previous week, according to Oil & Gas Journal.

Demand for Second-Hand Mill Machinery

JUST as scrap steel is a good barometer of the trend of steel demand and of prices, the market for second-hand mill machinery is one indicator of the trend of the textile business.

At present there is very strong demand for used textile equipment. Dealers are "swamped" with bids for the easily movable, low-cost items, such as bobbins and other supplies. Such demand can no longer be met.

There have also been substantial sales recently of good automatic looms, of cards and of up-to-date spinning equipment. Almost all equipment of this type has been taken off the market.

Industry Control Act Advantages Are Summarized

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—The advantages to be derived from the proposed general regimentation of industry and the relaxation of the anti-trust limitations are numerous and important, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York in a comprehensive analysis of the effect on various industries of the industries control act. Following are some of the salient points made in the survey:

With due recognition of the confusion which is inevitable at the outset, and the many problems to be solved concerning quantity, quality, seasonal, price and territorial allocation of products, the legislation will have a far-reaching effect in various industries.

1. Price cutting or "bootlegging" practices will be restricted under the pressure of publicity (which will disapprove of unethical labor policies) and under the proposed licensing system to restrain recalcitrants.

2. Production can be regulated to lessen excessive seasonal peaks and fluctuations of demand.

3. As a corollary of the stabilization of production, peaks of unemployment will be diminished, and purchasing power of the workers thus steadied.

4. Complete reorganization of distribution will permit individual members of a trade group to merchandise upon a more economical basis.

5. Foreign competition will be regulated by application of the licensing system to importers on a similar basis as domestic manufacturers, thereby avoiding excessive dumping of foreign products.

In short, a higher degree of coordination of production and distribution will be made possible within each industry and among all industries. The enormous wastes incident to trade functioning under the antitrust laws should be greatly reduced. Wider and more complete dissemination of basic information concerning business will be available to managements and to investors.

Shift in Exports Of Cotton Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Exports of southwestern cotton have shifted from Europe to Asia during the last two years with the bulk of the product now going to Japan, according to reports of the California-Arizona Cotton Association.

Of seasonal shipments from San Francisco and Los Angeles, amounting to 169,913 bales until April 30, 70 per cent was reported consigned to Japanese ports. Germany bought 11,461 bales of the remainder, while Great Britain took only 6214 bales. China, India and Mexico also bought nominal quantities of California cotton.

Colorado Fuel to Look For Oil in Coal Areas

DENVER, June 6—Exploration for oil on land owned by Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. is to be undertaken again in Colorado. Continental Oil Co. is moving in equipment for a test on the Tercio structure in Section 29-34-68, in Las Animas County, a few miles north of the New Mexico boundary.

The land is part of the Maxwell grant, upon which Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. operates several coal properties. Continental Oil Co. has been given a lease on 5400 acres surrounding the oil test and the well will be drilled to the Dakota sandstone, expected at less than 2500 feet.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1

More Reports Of Business Pickup Coming to Hand

Pennsylvania-Employment Bureau Tells of Greater Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Reports from industries located in Wilmington, Del., and other near-by places indicate a definite improvement in business conditions.

The Worth Steel Company, of Claymont, Del., reports a 50 per cent tonnage increase and the recalling of 100 men to work last week, while the Tidewater Fertilizer Company, of New Castle, Del., and the Deepwater plants of the du Pont Company have also increased their forces.

The Allied Kid Manufacturing Company, the Topkis Company and the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, as well as the Speakman Company, are now operating on full time instead of staggered time, as heretofore.

The local office of the Pennsylvania Employment Bureau also reports an increase in placements during the month of May, as compared with those of April and with those of May, 1932, the number of placements being almost double those of the preceding month or of the like month last year.

"All considered," the report reads, "the month was most satisfactory from the employment standpoint of any during the last 15 months that embrace the period covered by the present system of records in the Philadelphia office.

"Strictly seasonal activities such as preserving and canning and work on the Federal contracts contributed some of the pickup in activity, but the majority of job openings were widely scattered over most of the employment field. The demand for office workers alone continued to lag at the earlier pace for April. Moreover, the month closed with promises of a continuing demand.

"However, a note of warning must be sounded against overemphasizing the significance of this increase. The facts are that, compared with the need for them, jobs are still few and hard to find, and also large numbers of the jobs offered are far below normal standards. Therefore, the improvement recorded to date must be regarded more as a slight relaxation of a stringency, which is still acute, than as a definite break in the market."

Spectacular Rise In Wool Prices In The Last Six Weeks

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—More money is jingling in the pockets of sheep raisers, for wool has scored the most sensational advances of any farm commodity in the last six weeks.

A report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that in the third week of May quotations for domestic wool on the Boston market, the national wool center, were 40 to 70 per cent above the March, 1933, low point.

They were from 70 to 120 per cent above the low point of July, 1932, when prices hit levels sheep men prefer to forget. New clip wool is now arriving in eastern markets and the advance is significant because farmers in many cases have new wool on hand and can take advantage of the improved price.

The bureau attributes the rise to the stimulus of changes in national monetary policy, increased buying activity and low spot supplies. Prices in foreign markets have also risen, but less than in this country.

The higher prices have increased demand with many manufacturers rushing in for supplies. The bureau found that consumption during April and early May, usually on the decline at this season, increased this year.

There was more buying at Boston, increased purchases of woolen textiles and reports of greater activity in textile manufacturing centers.

Norge Sales at Record High

DETROIT, June 6—May sales of Norge Corporation division of Borg Warner Corporation, were the largest in history. "We started with orders equivalent to half the May production," said President Blood. "There is little question but what June volume will prove the best ever attained by Norge." Plants at Detroit and Muskegon have been working full time for several months.

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Radio Monopoly Called Dangerous To Public Speech

Control of Air by Two Chains Opposed by Editor at Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6 (AP) —Mr. E. H. Harris, chairman of the radio committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a speech prepared for delivery here yesterday, declared the Government has unwittingly endangered the right of free speech "in granting a radio monopoly to private interests."

Mr. Harris, scheduled to address the National Editorial Association convention, pointed out that there are only a limited number of radio frequencies available for broadcast purposes.

"In the granting of cleared or regional channels to any individual or company, a natural monopoly is created, because no other person or company can use that channel and the licensees have full and exclusive rights to its use at all times," the Richmond, Ind., publisher contended.

Representatives of 12,000 weekly and daily newspapers are delegates to the convention, which will continue through Thursday. Following the business sessions, a five-day motorbus tour of the State will be made.

"When the Constitution was drafted, its authors envisaged a man speaking in a building or on a street corner before an audience that was within the sound of his voice." Mr. Harris said. "When radio broadcasting was removed from the scientist's bag of tricks, the range of the speaker's voice was multiplied infinitely and the number of his audience was increased by hundreds of thousands.

"Since a large majority of the cleared channels of the United States has been given over to the two large chains, it places our Government in the position of having gratuitously handed over to one or two groups of private capital a valuable asset which belongs to the people of the United States. The Federal Radio Commission has further protected that gift by creating a monopoly so that the gift cannot be used by any other agency."

Mr. Harris argued that if it is true that the radio virtually is a monopoly, then the American press remains the only medium which functions in the interest of free speech and for the protection of the basic rights of the people.

Self-government, Mr. Harris said, rests upon the right of the individual to an unhampered and unrestricted opportunity for an expression of his opinion, spoken or printed or uttered over the radio.

Training Benefits Urged for Jobless

Opportunities for advanced education for unemployed men and women in the schools and colleges of Boston and vicinity was asked by Mr. Clement Norton, councilor, at a meeting of the City Council yesterday.

Other cities, notably New York, Mr. Norton told fellow councilors, have already obtained the coöperation of the universities and high schools where unemployed individuals may continue studies dropped upon leaving school. He drew attention to the overcrowding of libraries by studious men and women as indications of a desire on the part of the unemployed to take advantage of enforced idleness and continue their studies.

Mr. Norton offered an order which passed, asking Mayor James M. Curley to consider the advisability of conferring with school and college authorities for studies this fall and winter.

Roosevelt Sees Trail Clearing for Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

cleared political atmosphere that promises prompt action in line with the Administration's wishes.

A startling reversal in the Senate Finance Committee late yesterday suddenly dispelled the threatening clouds of Democratic insurgency and showed quite conclusively that a Roosevelt is sitting in the White House who is not yet prepared to let Congress tear his carefully planned reconstruction program to shreds.

When the vote was known late yesterday afternoon to reconsider previous action and restore the licensing section, a vote of 12 to 6 told a blunt story of how effective Mr. Roosevelt's conversations had been. Of the 12 who voted with him yesterday, six had voted against him last week. Only one Democrat present persisted in his insurgency. He is Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia who explained that he brought $250,000,000 worth of industry to his State when he was Governor and could not vote to subject it to government restrictions now. One Republican, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, voted with the Administration.

A redrafted tax program provides the only other major change in the measure. In place of the House program based primarily on normal income tax increases, a substitute sponsored by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, and chairman of the committee, was adopted. The substitute transfers the burden from the salaried class, who would pay under the House program, to big business and capital.

The taxes included in the bill to finance the $3,300,000,000 public works bond issue are as follows:

1. A tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the capital stock value of corporations. The corporation will make its own valuation, but will pay 5 per cent on all surplus profits beyond 12½ per cent on the declared valuation. Estimated revenue $80,000,000.

2. A flat 5 per cent tax on dividends to be collected at the source. Estimated revenue $73,000,000.

3. An increase of one-half a cent in the federal gasoline tax. Estimated revenue $62,000,000.

In addition, the committee wrote three amendments in the Administrative sections of the tax law which they believed would raise $15,000,000 by closing the loopholes through which the giants of finance have been escaping federal taxation.

These three amendments would (1) prohibit the use of stock and bond losses to offset gains except in the year of the losses; (2) deny to private bankers the right to deduct such short-term losses of their banks from their personal income, and (3) deny to members of a partnership the right to make deductions in their individual returns for a share in the partners' losses.

Strictly speaking, the license feature is not restored exactly as before. The President compromised to the extent of accepting a one-year limitation on its duration instead of two years. This, however, is not considered serious by friends of the bill who hold that one year will be quite sufficient to prove to the country the desirability of outlawing cut-throat competition and the sweatshop for all time.

Whether it was the "Big Stick" Mr. Roosevelt used on the committee members or just a little of his "charm" and "persuasiveness" doesn't really matter. Most probably it was the latter since his great strength lies in his disarming frankness backed by extraordinary political sagacity. Whatever the method, the result was achieved.

Congress Rushes Tasks Of Legislation to Obtain Adjournment on June 10

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6 — Can Congress finish work, and go home, in four days?

Nobody knows, least of all, leaders of Congress. All eyes nevertheless are fixed on the calendar date June 10, tentatively set for adjournment. Meanwhile a rush of new legislation shows the pace Congress is setting, despite its controversy over the veterans' bill.

Take a typical day, for example. So many things happened yesterday in Washington that certain of the events receive bare mention in the press which at other times would bring headlines.

The President signed the resolution striking the gold clause from public and private contracts. This extraordinary resolution was only introduced in Congress May 26. This whole matter—one of the most important in the country's recent history—was encompassed in only 11 days!

The Department of Justice ordered its agents to investigate 1000 persons listed in its files as "gold hoarders." Later on this investigation may raise one of the most important recent constitutional questions—the right of a citizen to own gold.

In the Senate yesterday, the Administration's emergency home mortgage relief bill was passed and sent to conference with the House. This is a sample of the kind of "little" bills that hardly get mention these days. And yet the bill in question would authorize $2,000,000,000 for relief!

Today the House rejected the Senate's amendments and returned the bill to conference. Representatives Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland and Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts are appointed to reconcile differences with Senate conferees.

At an executive conference yesterday, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia read a letter from the White House to conferees on the Glass-Steagall bank reform bill, intimating that Mr. Roosevelt might veto the measure if the Vandenberg amendment for immediate insurance of deposits is retained.

In Senate committees also, important matters were heard or decided regarding the industrial control bill, in one case, and the Morgan hearing, in another.

Yesterday, in the House, the McKeon bill was passed, permitting corporations to be refinanced without resort to bankruptcy.

On another matter, the House failed yesterday to suspend the rules and pass the Roosevelt-supported Rankin bill, permitting the President to pick a Governor of Hawaii from somewhere other than the island itself. The vote was 222 to 114, or 2 short of the required two-thirds majority. The bill is certain to go through when it comes up later on a majority vote.

In the House also the Administration bill creating a railroad coördinator for economy purposes was passed.

These are some of the actions taken in the capital yesterday. Important legislation is being disposed of daily. The work of the special session of Congress is coming to a climax. At this rate of speed it is possible that Congress can get off for its summer holiday fairly early, even though the precise date may not be next Saturday, June 10.

Gov. Ely Proclaims June 14 Flag Day

Massachusetts citizens are called upon again to pledge allegiance to the American flag "as the emblem of independence and liberty" on June 14, in a proclamation issued by Gov. Joseph B. Ely urging observance of that day as "Flag Day."

Pointing out that on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national emblem, the Governor said the day has particular significance in Massachusetts because of the part this State played in the American Revolution. "America is ours to enjoy and protect," he said. "Its future rests in our hands. We would not alter the story of her past, but we can, perhaps, through our efforts and example, make the coming years more truly American for those who will take up the burdens, and we can assure to them a greater degree of security and opportunity because of our unselfish adherence to the principles Flag Day emphasizes."

Boston Man to Head State Letter Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 5— Mr. Leo McCabe of Boston was elected president at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Association of Letter Carriers which concluded a two-day convention at the New Ocean House yesterday.

Other officers elected were: Mr. Arthur Roussie, Haverhill, vice-president; Mr. John English, Worcester, secretary; and Mr. Edward Hines, Fitchburg, treasurer.

Coal Operators Back Roosevelt In Recovery Plan

Wages and Work Standards Urged to Stabilize Mining Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 6— Committed to improvement of welfare and living conditions among coal workers, 47 coal operators of western Pennsylvania have taken the first step in compliance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act by forming the Coal Producers' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

"This group regards President Roosevelt's industrial control act as a definite means of stabilizing the coal business," Mr. B. H. Canon, president of the Fort Pitt Coal & Coke Company of Pittsburgh and secretary of the association, said at the initial meeting here on June 1. "Success can come only through establishment of minimum rates of pay for miners and enforcement of rules that coal must not be sold below the cost of production."

The association, while recognizing the "value" of an operators' central sales agency patterned after the Appalachian Coals, Inc., goes a step beyond this plan. Under its articles, the association members agree to "adopt, maintain and observe a code of fair practices to be approved by the President." The general purposes of the group will be to conserve coal as a natural resource, to maintain mutual satisfactory relations between capital and labor in the industry, to establish proper relations between producers and carriers, to standardize grades and sizes of coal produced within the district, to establish uniform cost accounting methods and to develop new uses for coal and extend available markets.

The key man in the operating machinery of the association, under present tentative plans, would be a commissioner authorized to examine records and books of member companies to check the trade practices of customers of member operators and to "use diligence to secure such information as may be available with respect to labor conditions in the mines."

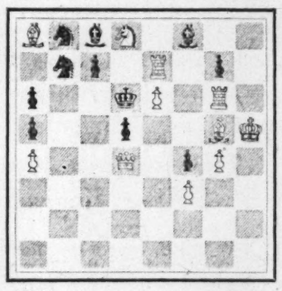
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1519

By A. Siveri

Black 11 Pieces



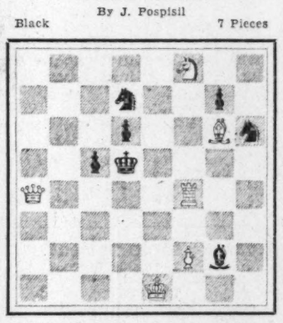
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1520

By J. Pospisil

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, German Chess Association, 1889)

A Bohemian masterpiece by one of the leading exponents of the school.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1517. K-Kt6

No. 1518. 1. Kt-Q7 KxKt
2. R-Q6
1. ——— K-Q4
2. Kt-Q2
1. ——— K-B5
2. Kt-Q2ch

End-Game No. 150. Black wins: 1 BxRP, KtxB; 2 QxRch, QxQ; 3 Kt-B7ch, resigns.

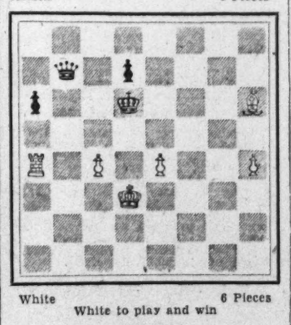
End-Games

This study has an interesting idea persistently developed.

End-Game No. 151

By J. Schwers

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Here are the entries for the Folkestone team tournament: Argentina, British Empire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, and United States. Of these, Argentina, Esthonia, Iceland, and Scotland did not compete at Prague two summers ago. Missing this year are Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Holland, Switzerland, and Roumania, doubtless victims of the depression, though in Germany's case Hitler's attempts to nationalize the game do not seem hopeful. At Folkestone team supremacy should lie among United States, winner, in 1931; Poland, winner in 1930, Hungary, winner in 1927 and 1928, and Sweden and Czechoslovakia, to judge by previous results.

Esteban Canal, by birth a Peruvian, we believe, for the last few years a resident of Milan, has won a tournament at Budapest recently, in which leading Hungarian players took part. Rethy, Liljenthal, L. Steiner, and Eliskases followed in the same order. Here is his victory over the player who trailed him by half a point in the final standing.

French Defense

Canal White	Rethy Black	Canal White	Rethy Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	30 P-QKt4	QxR3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 Kt-R4	P-KKt3(c)
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	32 Kt-B5	BxKt
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5	33 QPxB	RxR
5 Kt-Kt2(a)	PxP	34 RxR	RxR
6 P-QR3	B-K2	35 QxR	Q-R5
7 BxKt	BxB	36 B-B3	K-Kt2(d)
8 KtxP	B-Q2	37 B-Q	Q-R3
9 P-KKt3	B-B3	38 Q-QB3	P-Kt3
10 B-Kt2	B-K2	39 P-Kt4	P-R3
11 Castles	Kt-Q2	40 P-KR4	P-K4
12 P-QB4	BxKt	41 QxP	QxBP
13 BxB	P-QB3	42 P-Kt5	QxRP
14 Q-B2	Kt-B3	43 PxKtch	K-R2
15 B-K12	Castles	44 Q-K7	Q-Kt4ch
16 KR-Q	Q-Kt3(b)	45 K-B	Q-Q4
17 R-Q3	KR-Q	46 B-B3	Q-B4ch
18 QR-Q	R-Q2	47 K-Kt2	Resigns(e)
19 Kt-B3	QR-Q		

(a) An infrequently played variation of the McCutcheon, now somewhat out of fashion because of the strength of 5 P-K5, P-KR3; 6 B-Q2, BxKt; 7 PxB, Kt-K5; 8 Q-Kt4, with a promising K side attack.

(b) Black's Q is better posted at B2.

(c) Allowing White to "bottle up" the black Q. 21 P-QKt4 was necessary.

(d) This enables White to pin the Kt and win without the trouble of forcing through his Q side pawns, a somewhat longer procedure.

(e) On account of 38 Q-B8!

Here is a well-played victory by Fine in the recent test tournament played in New York:

English Opening

Fine White	Schwartz Black	Fine White	Schwartz Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	27 R-QB3	P-QR3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	28 B-QB2	Q-Q2
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	29 B-Kt3	P-KR4
4 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	30 R-Q3	R-Q
5 Castles	B-K2(a)	31 Kt-B3	Q-QB2
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 B-KB4	P-K4
7 PxQP(b)	KPxP	33 R-B	Q-Kt
8 PxP	BxP	34 RxP	RxR
9 Kt-B3	Castles(c)	35 BxRch	K-B
10 Kt-R4	B-K2	36 B-Kt5	Q-Q
11 B-Kt3(d)	Q-R4	37 B-Kt7	Q-Q2
12 P-QR3	B-KB4	38 BxP	Q-R5
13 P-QKt4	Q-Q	39 B-Q3	QxRP
14 Kt-B5	P-QKt3	40 R-B	K-K2
15 Kt-Kt3	R-B	41 P-Kt5	Q-Kt5
16 QKt-Q4	KtxKt	42 KtxP	Q-B4
17 KtxKt	B-Kt5	43 Kt-B6ch	K-B2
18 P-R3	B-K3	44 BxB	PxB
19 Q-Q3	Q-Q3(e)	45 P-R4	Q-K6
20 K-R2	R-B5	46 Kt-Kt4	Q-B4
21 P-B4	Kt-K5(f)	47 R-B4	K-Kt2
22 P-B5	R-B6	48 Kt-B6	Q-K6
23 BxKt	RxQ	49 R-B5	Q-K
24 BxR	B-B3	50 Kt-Kt4	
25 QR-B	Q-R5		Resigns(g)
26 PxB	PxP		

(a) Here Black stumbles slightly. P-Q4 must be played sometime, and is most effective now when if 6 P-Q4, PxBP is strong. The text is a waste of time and reveals a sketchy understanding of the positions involved.

(b) And now White isolates the QP and holds it back in a type of game reminiscent of the Rubinstein variation to the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined.

(c) If 9 . . . P-Q5; 10 Kt-QR4, B-K2; 11 P-Kt3, and sooner of later the isolated QP must fall.

(d) The position is now identical with p. 135, col. 58, Modern Chess Openings, analysis by Bogoljubow, where 11 . . Kt-K5 was played.

(e) It is at this point that Black should be considering ways and means of meeting White's P-B4. 19 . . . R-B3, with the possibility of B-B, and QR12 is probably Black's best chance. The text is short-sighted.

(f) Allowing White to give up the Q advantageously. 21 . . . Q-B2 invites complications not always unfavorable to Black; for example, 21 . . . Q-B2; 22 QR-B, R-B! or 22 KtxB, BxKt; and if 23 P-B5, R-B6; 24 Q-Q2, P-Q5!

(g) 51 Kt-Q4, winning more material, follows.

Boston Art Notes

Vesper George School

The walls and the corridors of the upper floors and the basement of the Vesper George School, St. Botolph Street, are adorned with the handicraft of students. The volume of production is immense; each year finds the school improved in its offering.

A prefatory note, as it were, is affixed to the door; on it is inscribed: "Everything here is original." These four words are plain but full of meaning. They may offend some visitors, they may cause others to smile. So many people inquire blandly in museums and art galleries whether the works are "handmade," and that it saves time to offer the answer before the question is asked. But if one is in a speculative state of mind, one may probe this word "original." For as we glance about at the profusion of exhibits, we do have some sense of the mechanical. The hand of the artist is shackled in advertising and designing, because of the demands of trade, the pressure of passing vogues, the necessity of serving up material in terms of the last word in fashion. There are strict conventions, restraining demands; the designer may have a certain devicefulness, but it is held in check.

We must confess that the Vesper George students have the "knack." They seem to plan their advertisements with liveliness and chic. They are being prepared for the art demands of the trade world, and if we are a good enough judge of what kind of pictures and print may promote sales, these students exhibit a marked talent in this direction.

The arts of the theater, stage designing and costume designing, count among the displays; there are etchings, mural decorations, illustrations. There are also exhibitions of painting and drawing. Curious that when the market demand does not keep the student on tiptoe, he slumps into an outmoded manner. The department of painting in the school is badly out of date. The pictorial ideas belong to the shallow sentimentality of half a century ago, the color schemes show not the slightest trace of the twentieth century's advance. If the young students are not impressed with the new (we do not say radical) ideas, who should be? These few years of preparation are vital to them; prejudices are imbedded easily. In the meantime, the world for which they are ostensibly preparing (we mean the students of the major arts, and not the commercial) passes them by. D. A.

Hurley, State Auditor, In Gubernatorial Race

First among Massachusetts Democrats to announce his candidacy for nomination to succeed Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, is Mr. Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge, State Auditor. Mr. Hurley, who is completing his second term as State Auditor, declared at the Inman Square Business Men's Association in Cambridge, that he is a candidate for Governor subject to Governor Ely's refusal to make a third try at the chair.

The entry of Mr. Alonzo B. Cook, former State Auditor, into the Boston Mayoralty contest adds some complication to the situation. At least five men more or less prominent in Boston politics have already entered the field with the two others mentioned. Mr. Cook, a Republican, was state auditor for several terms. The other candidates are: Frederick W. Mansfield, William J. Foley, Malcolm E. Nichols, Joseph McGrath and Joseph F. O'Connell. Edward F. McLoughlin and Joseph A. Tomasello are mentioned as possibilities.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has received a contract for the construction of eight steel barges for the Campbell Transportation Company of Pittsburgh.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Michael Ahern, baritone; piano.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "The Governor and the Legislature."
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Gladys Swarthout; orchestra.
9:30 NBC "Tune Detective."
9:45 NBC, Mandolliers; string group.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 "Hum and Strum," songs.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, "Tom, Dick and Harry"; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Forum: "What Congress Has Done," Speaker Henry T. Rainey.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Valparaiso University Choir.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Morton Bowe, tenor, and "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 "Game of the Century."
6:45 Talk; Hilly Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Carl Moore's Merrymakers.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 Yankee Singers.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 La Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk, "The Preservation of Old New England."
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Recordings of Bruch's "Concerto in G Minor," by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, and London Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs.
9:15 Phil Romano's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 Lou Broderick's Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "The Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Needham Paramount organ.
1:30 p. m.—Record program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Record program.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Program from Field Museum, Chicago.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Local musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; piano.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia game, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Mattern at Omsk On World Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

landed, for the record holders flew over Omsk without stopping.

The lone Texan, who is seeking to wrest the round-the-world flight record from Post and Gatty, was 73 hours and 15 minutes out of Floyd Bennet Field when he landed at Omsk.

Up to that point in their history-making flight in 1931, Post and Gatty's elapsed time from Roosevelt Field was 74 hours and nine minutes.

Instead of stopping at the Siberian city, Post and Gatty flew on 400 miles to land at Novosibirsk, with an elapsed time of 76 hours and 36 minutes. That same day the pair proceeded to Irkutsk, landing with an elapsed time of 91 hours and 59 minutes.

Mattern thus has 18 hours and 44 minutes to catch what rest he needs at Omsk and fly the 1250 miles to equal the Post-Gatty record to Irkutsk.

Omsk Is Texan's Fourth Stop

Here is James Mattern's schedule of stops to date on his flight around the world (Time given is E. S. T.):

Saturday, June 3

4:20 a. m.—Left New York.

Sunday, June 4

4:15 a. m.—Arrived Jomfruland, Norway.
9:00 p. m.—Left Jomfruland.
10:00 p. m.—Arrived Oslo.

Monday, June 5

12:40 a. m.—Left Oslo.
7:45 a. m.—Arrived Moscow.
5:14 p. m.—Left Moscow.

Tuesday, June 6

5:35 a. m.—Arrived Omsk, Siberia.

Cub Packs Program Adopted by Scouts' National Executive

The new Cub program designed for boys from nine to eleven years of age inclusive has been approved by the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, after an experimental period lasting since 1930. According to Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, all of the 561 Scout Councils in the United States and possessions are authorized to develop Cub Packs.

Since the first Packs were organized in 1930, the movement has grown to include 1319 Packs, 30,263 Cubs and 7081 Cubbers. The Boston Council has 16 Cub Packs already, one each in Brookline, Chelsea, Revere, Roxbury, two in Boston proper, one in Hyde Park and eight in Dorchester.

Dr. West's bulletin points out that, in 1928, under the aid of special grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, an intensive research process was instituted to determine whether need existed for a program for boys of pre-Scout age.

The fact that 85 per cent of the Scout Councils which have carried on Cub programs have done so without budget increases, Dr. West said, points the way to our rendering this distinct service to younger boys as a phase of emergency service. He adds that homes have more "on edge" spirit in times of stress—and all these things react on childhood. It is possible to come to these homes with a program of "something to do" which will enrich these boys' lives.

Lowell Bids Good-By In Harvard Message

With hope and confidence, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard University, bids goodby to the Alma Mater he has served for more than half a century, in a short message to the senior class of 1933, published today in the Class Album.

"We have passed four years together," the message reads, "and on Commencement Day we shall together bid farewell to the college, for this is the last class on which I shall have the privilege of conferring degrees. You go forth into a world uneasy and distressed, but for that very reason needing sound thinking, broad sympathies, and above all, courage. Needing, therefore, the best that is in young men; and Harvard sends you forth equipped for whatever may betide. With hope and confidence I bid you good-by."

The Senior Album this year introduces an innovation in omitting the "Gate" section of the yearbook and substituting in its place a "Tower" section in which is portrayed all the polychrome spires and domes of Harvard dominating a new Cambridge skyline.

Motion Pictures

Pluperfect Picture

Equipped with English titles to key the German dialogue, the tenderly beautiful "Mädchen in Uniform," which received scant attention at a down-town theater last fall, now finds its proper berth at the Fine Arts Theater, where, judging from the size and perceptive quality of last night's audience, it will win the recognition that is its due.

Pity for the hearts of humankind is stirred by this delicately handled boarding school story—pity for the loneliness and grief of adolescence as embodied in the 14-year-old Manuela, the motherless girl so sensitively portrayed with every nuance of adolescent emotion by Fräulein Hertha Thiele; pity for the teacher with the honey of lovingkindness in her breast warring against the duress of Prussian discipline, the beloved Fräulein von Bernburg (exquisitely depicted by Fräulein Dorothea Wieck) in whom Manuela centers her affection, and finally, pity for the Headmistress, tyrannical by training, whom Fräulein Emilia Unda makes credibly human underneath the hardness. Unforgettable is the dénouement when with proud head bent, all arrogance gone from her step, she slowly and humbly travels the long corridors to her room. Unmatchable is the climax of tragedy averted, built by a crescendo of smoldering cries and frantic rushes that leap into flame as the schoolgirls seek out and eventually find Manuela, ascending a high circular staircase toward self-destruction.

But there are lighter moments. The young girls, lovely in their stark, prison-striped uniforms, their individuality clearly defined and expressiveness enhanced by the entire lack of make-up, are engagingly playful. Among them, Fräulein Ellen Schwannecke's madcap Ilse von Westhagen is noteworthy. The teachers, too, are sharply differentiated and attractive in spite of their unbecoming costumes.

Against the stony background of militarism and prejudice, ideas ring clear and strong. With utter simplicity is wrought a rare experience in cinema. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

Preceding the 9 p. m. showing of "Mädchen in Uniform," at the Fine Arts tomorrow evening, Miss Dorothy Thuringer and her dance group will give a recital.

The annual Request Program will be given at the Symphony Hall Pop concerts Thursday evening.

Films scheduled for Friday include "Little Giant," at the Metropolitan; "Peg o' My Heart," at the Orpheum, and "When Ladies Meet," at the State.

"Dinner at Eight," the only stage play now in Boston, is in the second week of its three-weeks' engagement at the Shubert.

San Francisco Opens Bridge

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—This city recently dedicated a $640,000 bridge across a channel in its harbor at Third Street, for pedestrians, motorcars, trams and railway trains. It is of basc le type, and was under construction more than a year.

Crosley Radio Sales High

CINCINNATI, June 6—Dollar sales of Crosley Radio Corporation for May were larger than any other May in its history and larger than any other month this year. Sales and production are at the high po.nt of late May and orders sufficient to assure full-time production through June.

Canada

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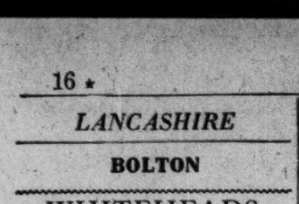
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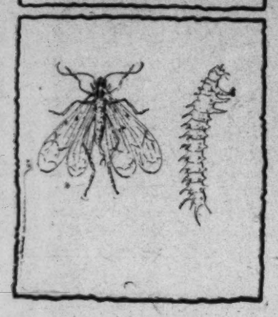
Daily Features

All Nature



Scorpion Fly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DRAGON flies, May flies, stone flies, caddis flies, and scorpion flies may all be excluded from relationship with true flies, for they have four wings instead of two, and they lack the clublike halteres which are remnants of a second pair. It may seem strange to call a mosquito a fly, but flies they are, though they seem to be better equipped for drilling than ordinary flies.

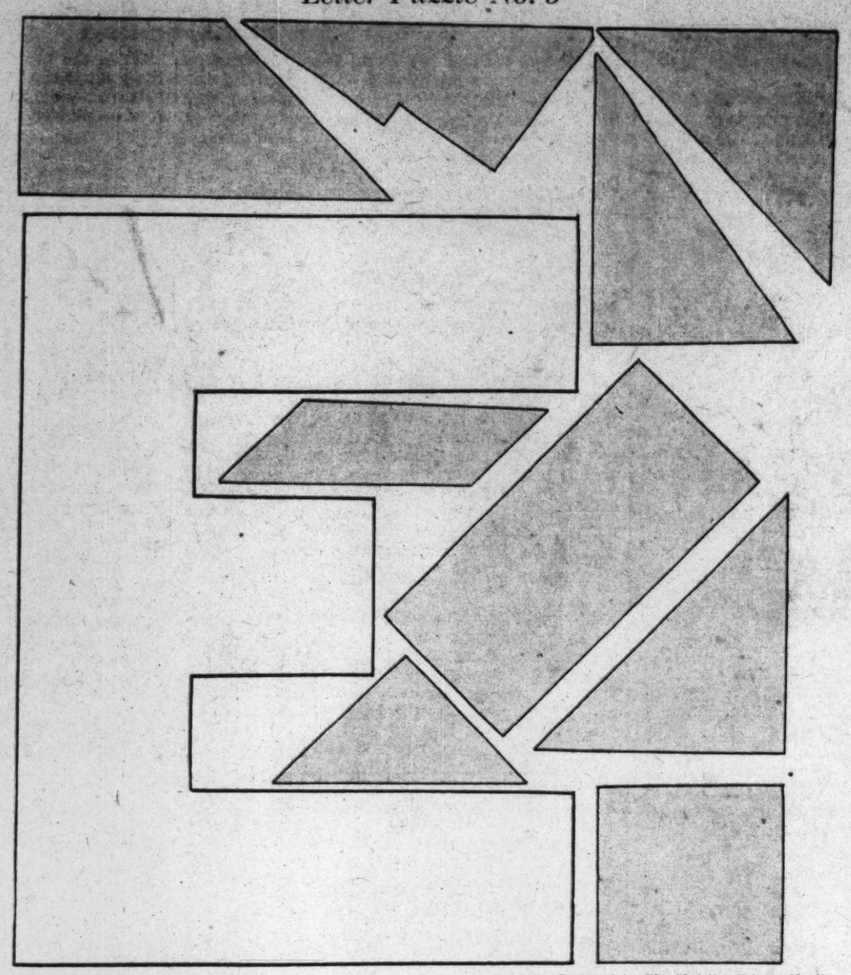
Scorpion flies belong to the **Mecoptera**, a small order of long-winged insects. The name scorpion fly is derived from the peculiar form of the tip of the abdomen of the males. These tips resemble a corresponding portion of a scorpion, but actually the two organs are wholly different.

All members of the scorpion fly order have four mebranous, many-veined wings. The head elongates into a distinct beak, characteristic of the group, at the end of which are chewing mouth-parts. To become adults, all stages of metamorphosis must be gone through from egg to larva, to pupa to adult.

The eggs are laid in crevices in the earth. The larvæ look like caterpillars, with three pairs of true legs and eight pairs of prolegs on the abdomen. Prominent spines line the back.

Adults are most often found in rank vegetation bordering streams, damp woods, etc. They feed largely upon fruits. Rarely, if ever, do they capture living prey, though much has been written to the contrary.

Letter Puzzle No. 5



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The shaded pieces fit exactly into the letter—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the letter, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Letter Puzzle No. 5." The solution and the names of the winners will be published four weeks from today. (Paste the puzzle pieces on thin cardboard before cutting them out.)

The Children's Corner

The Three Happy Dimes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DADDY spread them out on the tablecloth one morning after breakfast—three bright, shiny dimes. Harvey and Jack and Eloise looked up expectantly from the napkins they were folding. One never knew when Daddy had a surprise up his sleeve. There was a twinkle in his eye as he met the glances of the three children.

"I rather think," he began, "that these dimes might enjoy the companionship, for a time at least, of boys and girls. I confess I enjoy it myself," he explained, with a smile, first at Eloise, and then at Harvey and Jack. "Suppose," he went on, "that each of you take one of them, and see who can make it the happiest."

Eloise and Jack and Harvey were used to Daddy's odd way of saying things at times, so none of them expressed any surprise at the idea of making dimes happy. Instead they each picked up one of the shiny silver pieces, thanked Daddy, and began to think very hard just what would be the best way to make a dime happy.

"I think I shall put mine in my little red pocketbook, and go down to the dime store and look around a bit," decided Eloise.

"And I'll go with you," said little Jack.

Harvey didn't say a word, but then he didn't need to. Eloise and Jack and Daddy, all knew, or thought they knew, what Harvey would do with his dime, for he had been saving all his money for weeks to buy some rabbits.

"Well," said Daddy, rising from his place, "you may tell me tonight about the dimes, and I hope it will be a happy day for all of you."

After he had gone, Eloise hurried to help Mother with the dishes, and Harvey and Jack hurried to do their tasks. In just the shortest time they were on their way to the dime store.

They found so many pretty things to look at that they were there a long time. Jack stood longest before the counter where the marbles were displayed, such pretty marbles and so many different kinds. There was even a bag containing a splendid collection of them which could be bought for a dime.

Jack turned resolutely away however. "That wouldn't be making my dime happy," he decided, "just spending it all for myself. I've thought of what I'm going to do with it, and I'm ready to go home."

But Eloise had seen the look in her little brother's eyes and she knew how much he would like to have had that bag of marbles. All at once she didn't care nearly so much to have the pretty string of red beads which had taken her fancy up at the front of the store.

"Jack was right," she thought, "if I am going to make my dime happy I must spend it for someone besides myself." And when Jack wasn't looking she bought the bag of marbles, and tucked it away in her pocket to surprise him when they reached home.

Going out of the store, Jack and Eloise almost bumped into a boy coming in, and that boy was Harvey: "I thought I'd come down and look around, too," he explained.

Jack seemed so anxious to hurry home then that Eloise had a difficult time keeping up with him. Arriving home he ran straight up to the room he shared with Harvey, but in a moment he was back, announcing: "Now, I'm ready to play."

Soon Harvey was back also, with a smile in his eyes, and a package in his hand. "It's for you," he said to Eloise. "At first I intended to put my dime in my bank to save for the rabbits I want to buy, but I decided it wouldn't be a happy dime unless I shared it."

When Eloise opened the package the red beads twinkled out at her. "I thought they'd match your little red pocketbook," explained Harvey.

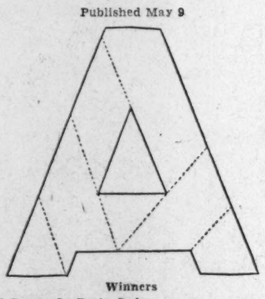
Jack was jumping excitedly up and down. "And when I came home I put my dime in your bank for your rabbits," he told Harvey joyously.

Eloise's eyes were sparkling as she handed the bag of marbles to Jack. "I got these for you with my happy dime," she laughed.

"They were all happy dimes," declared Harvey happily, joining his little brother in a game with the new marbles, while Eloise ran in to show Mother her pretty red beads.

Letter Puzzle No. 1

Published May 9



Winners

M. Rantz, La Porte, Ind.
D. Bogen, Chicago
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati
Miss D. Holloway, Chicago
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit
Miss S. Sweet, Chicago
A. Mendell, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss L. E. Smith, Orrville, Ohio
R. Mueller, Tomah, Wis.
W. Bridges, Clavis, N. Mex.
H. A. Paris, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
C. Bollum, Billings, Mont.
L. D. Garinger, Wichita, Kan.
H. Fugman, Aurora Station, Ohio
Mrs. S. D. Collier, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. M. A. Macdonald, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Hawarden, Iowa
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
I. Granich, Hollywood, Calif.
M. Proctor, Ardmore, Okla.
J. W. Leslie, Kansas City, Mo.
D. J. Keyser, Baton Rouge, La.
Miss R. A. Mattern, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dr. Carrol R. Roberts, Tulsa, Okla.
F. M. Woodward, Los Angeles
Mrs. M. Merritt, Fort Arthur, Texas
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
G. M. Waters, Omaha, Neb.
E. R. Springer, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles
R. W. Gardner, Los Angeles
Mrs. E. L. Cowles, Los Angeles
Miss A. Hawkins, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
P. W. Derby, Los Angeles
W. Hilton, Riverside, Calif.
W. Hornell, Long Beach, Calif.
F. A. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
F. E. Streeter, Columbus, Ohio
K. Papenhausen, San Francisco
K. L. Rooke, N. Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. M. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
Miss Thelma Tacoma, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. F. Leicht, Sheborgan, Wis.
A. W. Swanson, Los Angeles
D. M. Conrick, Kansas City, Mo.
J. McMahan, Los Angeles
R. Addison, Oakland, Calif.
E. F. Wedepohl, Sheborgan, Wis.
J. M. Winters, Fort Smith, Ark.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Miss L. Miller, Chicago
Mrs. E Washburn, Inglewood, Calif.
J. C. Lortie, Los Angeles
W. J. Lortie, Los Angeles
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. E. L. Hays, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Mrs. H. E. Rathbuir, North Hollywood, Calif.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago
L. F. Wirth, San Diego
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. M. Ruegg, Carlinville, Ill.
D. L. Rowland, Los Angeles.
Mrs. A. Coffey, Fort Worth, Texas.
Miss G. J. Brill, Muskegon, Mich.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

A BUSINESS woman stopped at the soda fountain before taking the elevator to her office. A ragged little newsy was negotiating for a "chocolate milk," and was insisting on having it made with ice cream.

"But you will have to pay 10 cents for chocolate milk with ice cream," the clerk repeated.

"But that's what I want—and I have only a nickel," insisted the boy.

The situation was humorous but pathetic, too. The young woman spoke a few words to the clerk and gave him a quarter and stepped into the car; and the astonished youngster received not only his milk fixed to his taste, but a sandwich.

Late that afternoon, in the corridor of the ninth floor, a gentleman's voice was heard calling forth, "Hey, Jimmie, aren't you off your beat? I thought you did not sell in buildings."

"I don't, sir," he said. "But I've got a private customer up here. She gave me my breakfast today, so I'm giving her a paper."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

103

It looks as if the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago will be a success", said the speaker, a consummation devoutly to be wished. There not only was ridicule but opposition to some of the plans, but the attendance as well as the wisespread interest, prove there was method in their madness and that it has had few equals and no superior

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

A contract for $22,000,000—
worth of steel for the Oakland Bridge in California was recently awarded to the American Bridge Company. The order ranks with the largest of its kind ever given.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A flea circus—
is among the attractions at the Chicago world's fair.

A ton of pennies—
would amount to $3000.

Seven and one-half cents—
a meal is the cost of food served inmates of Pennsylvania prisons.

Fifty million bunches—
of bananas were imported by America in 1932.

The daily papers—
in the United States have an aggregate circulation of 38,826,000.

Nonpeeling wall paper—
has been invented by a German.

Montgomery, Ala.—
reserves the center of one of its streets in the business section for wagons and buggies.

5-cent bars of candy—
make up half the amount of candy sold.

Charles I—
once ruled that no fur except beaver could be used in the manufacture of hats.

The housewife pays—
7.3 per cent less by doing her shopping in chain stores rather than independent stores, according to a report of the Federal Trade Commission.

The motor industry—
uses one-fourth of all the mohair consumed in the United States.

Turkey recently released—
its second talking film.

For the Scrapbook

My Piece of Bread

WHAT is the law of nature? Is it to know that my security and that of my family, all my amusements and pleasures, are purchased at the expense of misery, deprivation, and suffering to thousands of human beings—by the terror of the gallows; by the misfortune of thousands stifling within prison walls; by the fears inspired by millions of soldiers and guardians of civilization, torn from their homes and besotted by discipline, to protect our pleasures with loaded revolvers against the possible interference of the famishing? Is it to purchase every fragment of bread that I put in my mouth and the mouths of my children by the numberless privations that are necessary to procure my abundance?

Or is it to be certain that my piece of bread only belongs to me when I know that every one else has a share, and that no one starves while I eat?—*Leo Tolstoy.*

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE men who try to do something and fail are infinitely better than those who try to do nothing and succeed.—LLOYD JONES.

In Lighter Vein

It Seems So

"When the housewreckers tore down Smith's house, they found a collar-button he had lost 11 years previously."

"I'd think it would have been cheaper for him to have bought another collar-button."—*N. O. Public Service.*

Humorist

"Anyhow, there's no harm in asking him, George. He MIGHT have a spare wheel."

The Only One

Rosa was getting acquainted with a little girl who had just moved into the neighborhood. "Have you any brothers or sisters?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the little girl, "I have three half-brothers and a half-sister."

"Goodness," said Rosa, "are you the only whole one in your family?"—*Michigan Farmer.*

Don'ts for Tourists

When ye hit the city limit,
Goin' forty miles an hour,
When ye cross the intersection,
Jist a usin' all yer power,
When ye strike the crowded portions
Of the way where coppers pass,
Don't be gittin' too ambitious;
Better cut the flow of gas.
Got to mind the place yer parkin'.
Steer her past that yellow curb;
Don't be tootin' on the klaxon,
So the folks you'll all disturb.
Best be easy-like and gentle
When yer drivin' here about,
Fer the traffic cops will git ye
If ye don't watch out.
—*Pathfinder.*

No Wonder

"What made you quarrel with Merlin?"

"Well, he proposed to me again last night."

"Where was the harm in that?"

"My dear, I had accepted him the night before."—*Portland Oregonian.*

Proof Enough

First Farmer: "I see, 'cordin' to the paper, your boy at M. S. C. is a very fast runner. It says he 'fairly burned up' the track during a race yesterday. I suppose you was there, and saw him do it."

Second Farmer: "Well, I was there all right, but I got there too late for to see the race. However, I did see the track, and there was nothin' but cinders."—*Michigan Farmer.*

No Doubt

"Oh," said the mistress happily, when the vase she had dropped did not break, "the biggest fools have all the luck, Mary.

"Shure they do ma'am," was the response. "If I'd dropped it, it would have broke.—*Boston Transcript.*

Temperance

"Temperance can be accomplished by education."—*Col. Frederick M. Alger.*

Better Equipped

"How old is your little brother?" asked Bennie.

"One year old," replied Ted.

"Huh! remarked Bennie. "My dog's a year old and he can walk as well as that baby."

"Well, he ought to," answered Ted. "He's got twice as many legs."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Woman's Exchange" or "Women's Exchange" (Miss M. S.)—The correspondent writes:

The Allied Forces Upholding the Eighteenth Amendment are preparing to open an exchange in Chicago, where home-and-hand craft of all kinds will be on sale. Please tell us through your Word a Day whether "Woman's Exchange" or "Women's Exchange" is correct.

Both titles are used: and, if usage makes a name correct, neither is wrong. Our feeling, however, has been that there is no ambiguity about "Women's Exchange," the name having the notable advantage of assuring passers-by that more than one woman is back of the project.

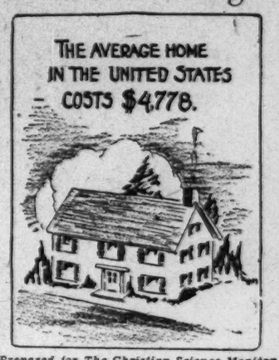
(Whatever name is selected for the department where light refreshments are served, do avoid "—— Shoppe." The old reliable is "Tea Room," of course.)

"At 8 p. m." "at 6:45 p. m." (Mrs. H. M.)—The abbreviations "a. m.," "m.," and "p. m." are acceptable for printed notices, but they are hardly suitable for formal announcements in which the literary style is followed. Better say "eight o'clock in the evening" and "six forty-five o'clock in the evening."

Common sense, of course, should dictate whether "o'clock in the evening (or morning)" is necessary after each hour mentioned in the routine announcements.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Humorist: Modeling in soap is one of the new crazes. A small boy complains that there always seems to be enough of the stuff left over for ablutionary purposes.

Punch: It is said that a new type of banana is being grown in Trinidad. One theory is that they are being fitted with nonskid treads.

Los Angeles Times: The average woman can be satisfied with cheap clothes, just so they are better than her next-door neighbor has.

London Opinion: A special matinée for barbers was recently given at a theater. An eyewitness says it was awe-inspiring to see rows of barbers listening!

Des Moines Register: A millinery situation has arisen in which the child's hat may be cut down to fit the mother.

Restaurants

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Closed Sundays

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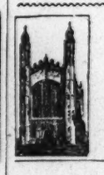
DINNERS A LA CARTE at all hours
Weekdays till 11 p. m. Sundays till 10 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE



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Luncheons : Teas : Suppers
Home-Made Cakes
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WOOD ST.—close to Christian Science church, Westminster Abbey and Houses of Parliament.
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ENGLAND

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Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
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Morning Refreshment. Luncheons 2/-. Teas. Four-Course Dinners 2/6. Devonshire Cream, Butter, and Eggs received daily. Open 10 a. m.-8 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Commencement

THE lilacs have shed their blossoms once more. Another June has rolled around. Slowly they file past in scholars' caps and robes, the young men and women who must make tomorrow.

What do they see beyond the campus? What is their work to be? This one is going into the oil business, that one into his father's firm. One is going to begin at the bottom of something or other and work up. Another means merely to make an honest living however he can. Even college graduates cannot always be choosers.

But each has one important choice to make as he takes his education out into the world. It is whether he shall attempt to make only such limited use of it as seems to serve his own immediate concern, or whether he shall use it as much toward the common good as toward his personal gain.

The baccalaureate sermons of the last weekend stress the opportunity awaiting the graduate who chooses wisely. The world has need to be lifted out of avarice, hate, fear, dishonesty. As the Rev. Dr. Duncan H. Browne told the students at Columbia University:

> It is the bankruptcy of character that has spread doubt and fear in many quarters. Where there has been such failure it is attributable to a divorce of character from business . . . industry, . . . profession, . . . the life political.
>
> And it is all summed up in the divorce of God, the Supreme Good, from man's ordinary affairs.

The men and women who are about to take their youthful influence into this situation are at least favored by the fact that mankind is recognizing the underlying cause of its woes. The college man who becomes a salesman finds himself therefore in a better position to resist suggestions that to "sell the goods" is his only interest. The young man who takes his honesty into politics has more reason to hope he can make it pay in sound achievement.

The world today is looking forward to something more than a return of mere material prosperity. Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown voiced this at New York University when he said:

> We may well dread the return of prosperity if it is to bring with it the mad rush for inordinate profits which we saw all over our land in 1928 and 1929.

The young man or woman leaving college this year cannot have escaped the lessons the whole world is learning. And one of those lessons is that industry is not so well organized, gold is not so powerful, business is not so important in itself that these can sustain themselves without the aid of honesty, character, the operation of the Golden Rule—in a word, religion. So the words of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving to the graduating class of Massachusetts Institute of Technology should fall on heedful ears:

> Let us declare war on the idea that we do not need the support of this divine source of power, that we have not time for God.

No matter what the career, or no matter how real the lack of one may seem, the need to bring mankind closer to this divine source of power offers inspiring occupation for all. The young men and women who attended the baccalaureate services on Sunday can play their part along with the economic experts, the statesmen and other public leaders who are endeavoring to put the world back on its feet. They can join in the increasing recognition of mankind's need to abide by the demands of Christianity in all its dealings.

Justice to the Veteran

A LETTER which appears on this page will be of wide interest as stating the intent of the American Legion's legislative committee in regard to veterans' benefits—a subject frequently discussed in these columns.

The Monitor is sincerely sorry if it misinterpreted Mr. Murphy's statement and genuinely glad if the position of the Legion's lobby was more patriotic than this newspaper understood it to be. At the same time the Monitor feels it only fair to point out that its view of the situation in Washington at the time the Economy Bill was passed was shared by a large part of the Legion itself. The appeal made on March 12 by Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, an officer in the Legion, to Illinois ex-service men to repudiate the activities of "alleged representatives of veterans in Washington who are endeavoring to block President Roosevelt's economy program," was typical of hundreds of protests made by individual Legionnaires and by entire posts.

As to the Monitor's assumption that a 25 per cent reduction in veterans' benefits meant an all-round reduction, hitting deserving and undeserving alike, this was as natural as the usual assumption that a 25 per cent wage cut means a flat cut applying to all workers equally. This impression of the proposal was that generally obtained by newspaper men and congressmen.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times dated March 13, reporting Mr. Murphy's statement, declared: "The American Legion partly surrendered on the proposal to cut veterans' compensation. The organization offered to accept a flat 25 per cent reduction in World War veterans' benefits." Senators in charge of the Economy Bill rejected the Legion's offer as being merely a revival of the Browning Amendment limiting specific reductions to 25 per cent—a device with which lobbyists had almost wrecked the bill in the House.

Mr. Murphy says there was no time for the Legion to present a detailed schedule of reductions. But there have been several years in which the Legion might have prepared a schedule which by eliminating grants to the undeserving would have made possible better provision for the deserving. If the Legion was ready on March 13 to make its 25 per cent saving by eliminating grants to the undeserving, a dozen words included in its proposal would have made that general intention clear.

As a matter of fact, the Legion's record had given the general public no indication of such an intention. For while it did not officially propose the Disability Allowance Act, its lobby has furnished detailed information concerning every congressman's stand on every veterans' relief measure to voting veterans in the constituencies "back home." And under this system legislators were afraid to oppose even this act making grants to veterans whose disabilities were not even by presumption acquired in line of duty. Nor had the Legion lobby raised a voice against the glaring abuses of this act.

Moreover on March 13 the Disability Allowance Act was part of the nation's "basic structure" of veterans' relief. Those supporting President Roosevelt's economy fight believed that the Legion still was battling to retain statutory recognition of every class then included in veterans' benefits. This was the general understanding of the "basic structure" phrase in Mr. Murphy's statement. Many people conversant with the struggle between differing forces within the Legion were convinced that the influence of those Legionnaires who were benefiting from non-service-connected allowances was preventing the Legion from declaring against that section of the relief structure.

Had Mr. Murphy's statement contained the definition he offers in his letter—full justice to the service-connected disability cases—it would have been clear that the Legion had mastered the selfish elements within itself and intended to make its 25 per cent cut at their expense. That mastery was not then evident in the Legion and even today greater evidence of it is needed to reassure a troubled nation and leave no room for "unwarranted assumptions."

The World's Biggest City

LONDON is a geographical expression, variously defined; but as a unit of population clustering in scores of suburbs and dormitory towns round its metropolitan center it is still the biggest city in the world, and it has lately been growing at an unmanageable rate.

Thus regarded, "Greater London," as it is called, has an area of 700 square miles, and includes about one-quarter of the inhabitants of England. In the ten years between 1921 and 1931 the population of its outer area increased by more than 1,000,000, and it has been continuously spreading since then. It has been throwing out ungainly tentacles over the once rural areas that surrounded it, and in spite of the riot of new building that has gone on continuously since the war, there is still overcrowding at the center.

This vast problem has been under the systematic consideration of a body known as the Greater London Regional Planning Committee. The committee will shortly make way for a permanent body set up by Act of Parliament which will work out a general plan for the assistance of all the local authorities, about 100 in number, which govern the area.

How easy it is for undirected growth to spoil a huge area may be judged by the fact that of the 700 square miles affected only 400 are actually occupied as building sites. The houses are scattered, here in lumps of population, there in ribbon development along the roads. But there is much that may yet be done by planning new building within the area, and strictly controlling new development on the fringe. The plan envisages a "green girdle" as near to the completely urbanized area of London as possible, for playing fields and pleasure spaces, and the definition of the areas outside the girdle, some for building according to plan, some for public spaces.

A particularly important part of the scheme takes account of the new industries which tend more and more to collect in the neighborhood of London. These, it is pointed out, should be planned as parts of complete units with residential areas and trading centers suitably combined. Thus the scheme indicates the grouping of industries and the grouping of subsidiary centers of population, and the simultaneous planning of housing and traffic facilities.

Much will depend on the good will and initiative of local authorities. It is not enough to have a good plan. The next, and usually more difficult, thing is to get it carried out. It will be facilitated in London by the recent coördination of all forms of traffic under a single board. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that town planning ought always to be strictly coördinated with traffic planning. For towns make traffic, and traffic makes towns.

What is needed in every great center of population is a comprehensive plan which takes into account factories, shops, dwellings, parks, fields as the fixed body of a locality, and roads, railways, waterways and air routes as the arteries of circulation.

To Save What One Saves

THE American public is cheated out of $500,000,000 a year through security swindles, according to authoritative estimates. Better laws may help to curb this abuse. But men who make it their daily business to fight the fake stock promoter say education must play as great a part in the campaign against fraud.

Too often people do not know what to do with their money when they have earned it. Some very simple teaching in the fundamentals of investment should be made general, it is urged. High schools and colleges should give primer lessons in protection. Such advice is important when coming from experts who know why people are swindled. Often persons who want the best type of security and think they are buying it, actually are trusting themselves to professional swindlers. They get into danger through neglecting to investigate the people they deal with.

Such an extremely simple thing as watchfulness to see that the person who offers securities is reliable and responsible is among the a-b-c's of investment. But it is apparent from the terrific fraud losses that the first lessons have not been learned by hundreds of thousands of people.

The schools cannot teach everything, but somewhere in human affairs the lesson of how to preserve money from swindlers must be gained. Many homes would have come through the depression far happier if protected by such knowledge. Schools encourage little children to save. Perhaps schools can also help bigger children to save what they save.

Machines and Jobs

IN RETROSPECT, it does seem that after all the technocrats accomplished one result of positive value: their writings and their interviews did make clear the imperative need for accurate information on technological unemployment.

One of the first thorough and calmly reasoned presentations of this subject was made about two years ago by Prof. Paul H. Douglas in his book, "The Problem of Unemployment."

Now, with the publication of Dr. Elizabeth F. Baker's "Displacement of Men by Machines," there is made available a factual analysis of the impact of machines on men in a single major industry, commercial printing. This study, while not pretending to constitute the whole key to the problem of technological unemployment in all industry, offers important new material on the subject, upsets a number of generally accepted theories and establishes a significant criterion for future research.

The technocrats talked glibly of the staggering rate of displacement of men by machines and of a new social and economic scheme that would derive from their "energy surveys." Dr. Baker found that it was impossible, in the printing industry, to make an "energy survey" possessed of any remotely reasonable accuracy. Probably the printing industry is not unique in presenting considerations that too hopelessly complicate the determination of individual production in terms of mechanical energy.

Again, Dr. Baker established the fact that in the printing industry the rate of displacement of men by machines was considerably lower than had been believed, with indications that the same reconsideration must be made for estimates in other industries. In the fifteen years from 1914 to 1929, employment in book and job printing increased by one-third, despite the fact that this period was one of unprecedented mechanization in the industry.

It may well be that the chief merit of this study is to be found in its emphasis on the social values concerned in the problem of technological unemployment. Certainly the Federal Government, now setting into operation powerful forces designed to effect economic recovery, should consider the need for examination on a national scale of industries in which displacement of labor by machines is most likely to occur; for standards aiming at gradual introduction of technological improvements; for establishment of national employment agencies; and for revamping vocational education to anticipate the effects of invention.

Culture for Chiefs

TRIBAL chieftains in the heart of Africa are laying aside the assegai and picking up the pen. No longer is their job a primitive one. A little bookkeeping, it is found, helps a lot to keep their subjects happy.

So declares Mr. Oswin B. Bull, director of technical education in far-off Basutoland, where 600,000 formerly very warlike Bantus now live in peace under British Colonial Office commissioners. Chiefs are made, not born, is his theory, all the more so because in Basutoland their positions are hereditary. Strange as it may sound to white races, these hereditary rulers sometimes take advantage of their position. "They must be instructed in civic duty, must have a smattering of bookkeeping and economics, a little of agriculture and knowledge of their own tribal laws," declares Mr. Bull.

Perhaps the next time the Prince of Wales drops down in Maseru, the Bantu capital, to present his father's compliments as he did in 1925, he may find a Correspondence School for Chiefs running in full blast. Such a course, incidentally, would not be just a joke if it turned out graduates of the caliber of Moshesh, who for fifty years resisted—and sometimes conquered—British forces, made peace, and led his people both well and wisely.

More careful for his subjects' good than for personal ambition, Moshesh, welder of tribes now known as the Basuto nation, harassed by neighboring states, showed no mean degree of statecraft by turning to Britain, a former enemy. "Let me and my people rest and live under the large folds of the flag of England before I am no more," he pleaded, and paved the path of friendship which has existed unbroken for over half a century between that country and his descendants who now are learning the gentle arts of peace.

Editorial Notes

Two years ago, King George of England began the cultivation of flax at Sandringham. Cloth from the crop is now being woven in Northern Ireland, to be made into shirts for the monarch. A King must be born to the purple, it seems; but he can produce his own fine linen.

As the touring season approaches, the man who has been scrutinizing the business indexes is more than likely to find his attention drawn to the other sort of carloadings.

With prices paid to farmers increasing 17 per cent between April 15 and May 15, probably a large acreage of confidence also has been planted this spring.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE approach of the World Economic Conference, the recent mission of Edouard Herriot in the United States, American abandonment of the gold standard, and the declarations of President Roosevelt, together with the general uncertainty of the monetary situation, have aroused much speculation on the future of the franc. It is, of course, wrong to say that the franc is the only coinage which is attached to the gold standard. That assertion is typical of the loose language that is often used. There are a number of the world's moneys which are not only stabilized, but which have preserved their former value in relation to gold; whereas the French franc, based though it is on gold, has been reduced in value by four-fifths.

Memories, however, are proverbially short, and for ordinary purposes the French are perhaps justified in regarding the franc as one of the few currencies which has a fixed value. Can it remain where it is if there is a general reduction? That is the question which exercises economists. The politicians have answered in the obvious sense. They have affirmed that they will oppose any devaluation. Should the pound and the dollar enter into a competition of depreciation—which it is trusted will not be the case—the franc will stand firm. It will not participate in what is scornfully described as a race to ruin.

* * *

Unhappily, even ministerial statements cannot be taken today as conclusive. They may express present ministerial intentions, but we must still be allowed to form our judgment according to the known conditions. There is much which indicates the difficulty which will be experienced by the franc if there is any substantial permanent devaluation of other moneys. In the first place, devaluation tends to give an advantage to exporters—an advantage which is doubtless provisional, as France itself discovered some years ago when, in particular, its so-called invisible exports were vastly increased by the relatively low cost of living in francs, but afterward shrunk to small proportions as the cost of living rose in France and declined in Great Britain and in the United States.

Short-lived as the new impetus in Great Britain and the United States to exports may be, it will certainly be to the detriment of countries like France which endeavor to retain the present level of their currency. Already France complains of its unfavorable trade balance. It is struggling with deficits in every domain. How is French industry, already severely handicapped, to keep its proper place in the commercial scheme of the world, if there is stimulated production in countries with depreciated currency?

Nor must it be forgotten that although any kind of inflation is normally regarded as undesirable, there is a tendency in all countries to welcome a course which appears easy, and would seem to benefit certain classes for a time. France is a thrifty nation. It contains a large percentage of rentiers, and these rentiers saw with dismay their savings practically swept away in the period of inflation from 1924 to 1926. They angrily turned on the Radical governments which were held responsible, and M. Poincaré, who saved them from complete destruction, was looked upon as a hero. Such criticism as there was of M. Poincaré, was that he had saved for them only 20 per cent of their former possessions.

* * *

Thus France might well be regarded as anti-inflationist if this were all. But there is another side to the picture. Seven or eight years have gone, and the Radicals are again in power. M. Herriot is once more an accepted leader with considerable popularity. According to post-war reckoning, seven or eight years is a long time, and the inconveniences of what is now in the dim past are almost forgotten. It is recollected, on the other hand, that there was much buying and selling in those inflationist days. Things were flourishing. Now things are stagnant.

When the Moderates appealed to the people at the general elections last year, they reminded the voters that the franc had fallen to four sous, and they prophesied that if the Radicals won the franc would fall to two sous. The cry had no effect, or if it had any effect it was the contrary of that which the Moderates hoped. The franc at two sous did not frighten the electorate. In some quarters it was regarded as a calumny. In other quarters it was regarded as a solution.

Unquestionably those who were in office from 1924 to 1926 are unwilling to incur the responsibility for another monetary upheaval. Their object is quite sincerely to support the franc at all costs. Yet the circumstances of the world, and of France itself, are against them. On the Left there are the beginnings of a feeling that it would be folly to stand out against the rest of the world, and that the internal troubles would be relieved by another cut.

The budgetary situation in France presents a problem which successive governments have been unable to solve. When M. Edouard Herriot was Prime Minister in 1932, he resolved that his first duty was to balance the budget. When he fell in December, the budget, which should have been passed by the end of the year, was not even before Parliament. M. Paul-Boncour came in with equal resolution, and was overthrown before he could improve the financial position. Then came the turn of M. Daladier, who, perhaps wisely, in view of the sentiment in the Chamber, did not even pretend to balance the belated budget. On paper there is an acknowledged deficit, and in practice the deficit is doubtless much greater.

Everybody realizes that further taxation is impossible, and that there must be a drastic diminution of government expenditure. Taxation is really extremely high—probably higher than can be supported by the private taxpayer and the French industries. Yet retrenchment must be at the expense of somebody, and there is vigorous resistance on the part of public officials and public services. They are not only strong in themselves, but they are backed up by the deputies of the Left. It would appear, therefore, that a deadlock is reached. Nobody knows how the budget is to be balanced, and if it is not balanced, it is hard to see how inflation in some form is to be avoided.

* * *

There is, it is true, the possibility of borrowing. Yet the converted 4½ per cent loan has sadly depreciated, and it would appear that further loans must offer additional inducements. Additional inducements, however, will be clearly unfair to the rentiers who agreed last year to conversion. A glance at the market quotations reveals a curious fact—namely, that the tax-free issue of 1925, though only at 4 per cent, is still above par. Tax-free loans are attractive to the French investor, and it is probable that a new loan free of taxes and perhaps of inheritance duties would be successful, and would bring money from its hiding places.

There is a good deal of such money. The other day I asked a man who has held very high office what was the safest investment, and he replied that it was to keep bank notes in one's private safe. Undoubtedly many Frenchmen are at present resorting to this modern equivalent of the old woolen stocking in which their fathers kept their surplus cash.

Inflation of credit by borrowing is probably as bad as inflation of currency, and in the end would lead to inflation of currency. So the problem remains. If France is to stick to its present determination it must, in the opinion of the financial world, have a government in which all the orthodox parties, Moderates as well as Radicals, are represented; for only such a national government would have the power to put into effect the economies which are essential if the franc is to be supported at its present gold level.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Clarifying the Legion's Position

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been sent to me anonymously a reprint of an article from your paper, headed "The Legion's Zero Hour." Assuming that the reprint is a correct reproduction of your article, same contains statements that I am sure your publication would not make if it knew all the facts relevant thereto.

You appear to have said, in part:

"In a final effort to avert defeat, it attempted to sacrifice those veterans who most merit help from the Government. That is what the lobby's plan for an all-round reduction of 25 per cent in all veterans' benefits meant. It would have penalized men actually disabled in battle in order that men who never saw battle and who are neither disabled nor in want might continue to receive federal alms. Such a betrayal of the genuinely deserving veteran has shocked the country and apparently many of the Legion's own members. It goes far to justify charges that the Legion—which now represents less than one-fourth of the World War veterans—has become primarily a pension-grabbing corporation."

The foregoing quotation refers to a statement issued by me on the afternoon of March 13, 1933, when the Economy Bill was pending in the Senate, which statement follows:

"The need for economy in governmental expenditures is apparent, and is fully recognized by the American Legion. The Administration is pledged by its party platform to a 25 per cent reduction in such expenditures. In the presence of existing conditions and the need for such economy, the American Legion, unwilling that the basic structure of World War veterans' relief be destroyed, is willing to make its full contribution to sound national credit, and to the Administration's efforts to rehabilitate such credit, by supporting a 25 per cent reduction in World War veterans' benefits."

It is obvious that my statement did not attempt to point out where such reductions were to be made, but anyone who knows anything whatever of the American Legion should know that since its organization, the first concern of the Legion has been and always will be the veteran disabled in service, his dependents, and the dependents of those who died in service. At the time my statement was issued there was in process of preparation, partially at least, at my request, an amendment to the bill providing that the provisions of its titles should "not apply to compensation or pension (except as to rates, time of entry into active service and special statutory allowances) being paid to veterans disabled, or dependents of veterans who died, as the result of disease or injury directly connected with active military or naval service (without benefit of statutory or regulatory presumption of service connection) pursuant to the provisions of the laws in effect on the date of enactment of this act." This amendment became part of the bill as passed.

In explaining the bill to the Senate on the afternoon of March 13, Senator Harrison, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that he expected that the bill would be passed that afternoon. Obviously there was no time for the American Legion to present a detailed schedule of reductions it could approve as an organization. Nevertheless, there is nothing in the record of the Legion, nor in my statement, which gives any basis for the interpretation your article places upon my statement, to wit, that the Legion would support a 25 per cent reduction in benefits for "men actually disabled in battle in order that men who never saw battle and who are neither disabled or in want might continue to receive federal alms." Such an assumption is wholly gratuitous, unwarranted by the facts, by my statement, or by any reasonable interpretation of the Legion's position through all the years since the war. If you will examine the Legion's records, you will find that it has ever made service-connected disability the basis of every request it has made to Congress for compensation to disabled World War veterans. I trust you will now make note of the fact that the American Legion did not propose to Congress the Disability Allowance Act. The Congressional Record of the time this act was passed in 1930 will convince you of that.

As bearing further upon the unwarranted assumption that my statement was "a betrayal of the genuinely deserving veteran," may I inform you that since last October a special Legion committee has been studying the whole field of World War veterans' legislation with a view to elimination of unnecessary expense to the Government, as well as the elimination of any existing injustices to both the veteran and the Government? The repeal of existing veterans laws has nullified the efforts of this committee, but its recommendations would have included far more than a 25 per cent reduction, in some cases total elimination, in many expenditures for veterans, while maintaining the basic structure upon which the Legion has always built—full justice to the service-connected disability cases.

With respect to the charge, practically repeated in your article, that the Legion "has become primarily a pension-grabbing corporation," may I offer further facts? The Legion has never advocated pensions, it charges nothing for any of its countless services to veterans, it receives nothing directly or indirectly from any payments to veterans, it makes no distinction between members and nonmembers in what it does for the service man. A recent survey by an American Legion department of a border state shows that less than 15 per cent of American Legion members of that department are receiving any monetary benefits from the Government. I believe it reasonable to assume that the nation over, not more than one out of ten members of the Legion has been receiving such benefits.

The National Economy League, representing the aristocracy and the autocracy of big business, and the miserable Communist sheets now chortle in common glee at what they call a stunning defeat of the American Legion. Let us hope that the forces of the league will one day realize that in seeking to smear the Legion with the charge of "pension grabbing," in trying to make the American people feel that the country requires "defense from those who were once its defenders," it has played into the hands of the very subversive elements who now gloat with the league at the "defeat" of the American Legion.

The Legion is not defeated. It is cruelly misrepresented. It will triumph over misrepresentation, and it will maintain its place in the hearts of its countrymen. Service rendered and yet to be rendered will assure that.

J. R. MURPHY, Chairman,
National Legislative Committee of the American Legion.
Washington.

[An editorial, commenting on this letter, appears in another column of this page.]